

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

*April Magazine Number*



NOW THAT SPRING IS HERE

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

*April Magazine Number*

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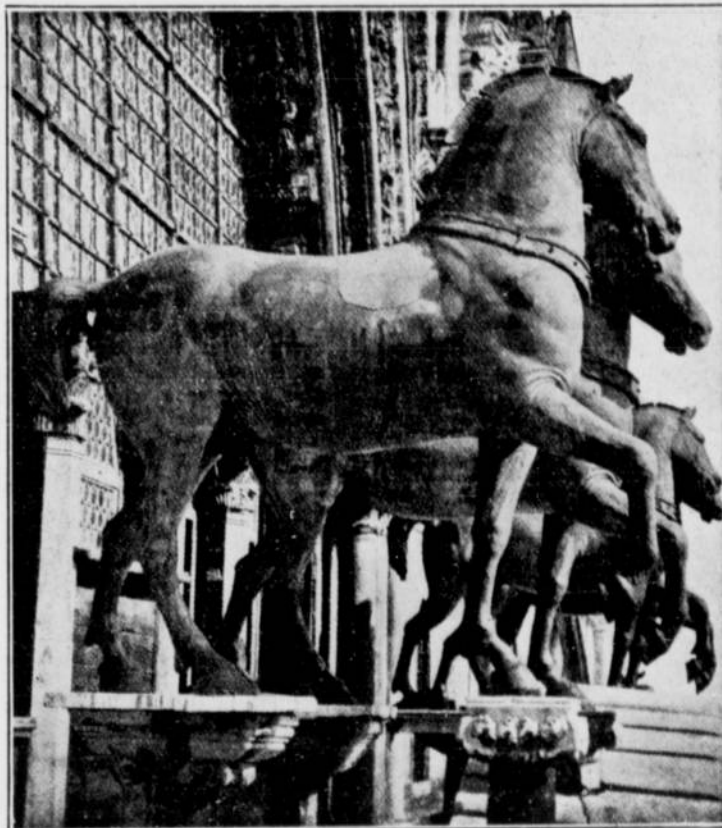
Above the portal of St. Mark's Cathedral, in Venice, stand four famous horses. They have never taken a step, but they have travelled thousands of miles.

Who their creator was no one can tell. They are believed to be the work of Lysippus, a Greek born on the Island of Chio, 372 B.C. Lysippus so flattered Alexander the Great in the many statues which he made of that emperor, that he was appointed court sculptor, and it is highly probable that this equestrian group was designed to surmount some triumphal arch commemorating the military exploits of his patron, who, at the age of 31, made himself master of the then known world.

In 324 A.D., Constantine, who had just established himself as undisputed ruler of the Roman Empire, decided to build a city far from the strife of the capitol, which would be an eternal monument to the glories of his reign. The wealth of the world was lavished on the emperor's darling scheme, and within 100 years Constantinople rivalled Rome itself in numbers and magnificence. But Constantine soon came to realize that Greek art had so declined that existing skill was not equal to his grandiose visions. The emperor could Christianize the Roman people, but it was beyond his power to revive the departing pagan culture. He could, however, strip the cities of Greece and Asia of their revered objects of art. So by his order the new capital was adorned with the plundered statuary of Phidias, Lysippus and Praxiteles. Thither went our four horses.

In the middle ages Venice became the leading sea power in the world. No war involving transport of troops by sea could be successfully waged till the aid, or at least the neutrality of Venice, could be secured. The fourth Crusade was being planned. Norman and German princes bargained with the Venetians to transport their armies to Egypt for 85,000 silver marks. The army was brought to the port of embarkation, but the leaders had not succeeded in raising the required sum. The crafty Italians

## FOUR FAMOUS HORSES



agreed to defer payment if the army were employed, on its way to Egypt, to destroy two ancient enemies of the Venetian leader, Enrico Dandolo, into abandoning their Egyptian plans and attacking Constantinople, still a Christian city.

Now it was an unwritten law that every Venetian returning from a successful voyage should bring home something of value to decorate his city. The cathedral, built to receive the bones of St. Mark, was filled with treasures brought from every corner of the known world. It has been aptly described as a "sea-robber's den." So upon the fall of Constantinople, in 1204, Dandolo decided on the four horses as his gift for the portico of St. Mark's.

The wheel of time moves round another five centuries. The youthful Napoleon is winning his spurs in Northern Italy. One city after another falls before him, even though defended by superior Austrian forces, for Italy is now a vassal of Francis of Austria. By political intrigue Napoleon induced Venice to open its gates to him, and the city fell without striking a blow in its own defence. The conqueror charged a high price for its "deliverance." Among other things he demanded fifty works of art. The four horses went to Paris to decorate the Place du Carrousel.

Napoleon's meteoric career ended with Waterloo. The allies that accomplished his downfall camped in Paris till their greed was satiated. The Austrian emperor, anxious to win back the goodwill of Italy, secured the return of their priceless art treasures. In the midst of great pomp and ceremony the four horses were lowered from their mountings and placed on barges bound for Venice. Twenty-one guns delivered the royal salute as the barges glided down the Seine.

Each horse is of solid copper and weighs two tons. They were once covered with pure gold. They have witnessed the glory and decay of Greece, of Constantinople, of the Venetian Republic, and of the First Napoleonic Empire.—P. M. A.

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## OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Progressives attack the budget, but, Speaker rules their amendment out of order  
—Parliamentary finance experts argue whether budget shows a surplus or a deficit—By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, March 27.—Progressives and Conservatives have both declared war upon the second budget of Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance. The attack has been launched, naturally from two different angles, though both of the attacking forces have one common ground for agreement. Both are convinced that sufficient progress has not been made toward a reduction of the national debt and along the lines of governmental economy. Both are agreed that conditions in the Dominion today are not entirely satisfactory. But, whereas, the Conservative party believes that the remedy for existing conditions lies in higher protection all around, Progressive members openly regret the fact that the government policy of tariff revision downward has, under the present budget, been brought to a halt, temporary or otherwise, as the case may be.

The second budget of Mr. Robb was entirely devoid of spectacular features. A decrease in the duties on deep well boring machinery for the discovery of oil or minerals, and in the duties on engines used for the propulsion of fishermen's boats, and the equalization upward of the duties on slack and run of mine bituminous coal, were the outstanding features of the budget proposals. This latter provision was palpably a concession to Alberta and Nova Scotia coal operators, who have complained in the past that the United States has taken advantage of the Canadian customs authorities to bring in a very large admixture of run-of-mine coal under the lower slack coal duty. The slack coal tariff item has been abolished and in the future all

bituminous coal will come in under a duty of 50 cents per ton, as against the former duty of 53 cents per ton charged on run-of-mine.

As an encouragement, however, to the manufacturers of coke, it is provided that soft coal imported for coking purposes shall enjoy a draw back of 99 per cent. In this connection it is stated that the government has decided upon a policy whereby it is expected that within a few years the Dominion will become independent of coal supplies from the south and will be entirely self-contained with respect to its fuel. It is the purpose of the ministry to grant a subsidy for the erection of coking plants such as those which are now in existence at Hamilton and Winnipeg. This subsidy will be similar to that extended in connection with dry docks, and will be limited to a certain number of years.

### New Dumping Legislation

Probably the most important feature of the budget is the new provision with respect to dumping. Sir Henry Drayton, ex-minister of finance, undertook several years ago to cope with the competition from countries where currency was heavily depreciated by providing that for purposes of customs valuation no greater reduction than 50 per cent. in the currency in question should be recognized. This method, however, did not appeal to Hon. Mr. Fielding, his successor in office. The latter undertook to cope with the situation by providing that in the case of goods entered into Canada under the suspicion of dumping an investigator might be sent to the country of origin to fix a reasonable price upon which customs valuation could be based. Mr. Robb has simplified the process by granting, under his present budget, a very wide discretion to the customs department in the matter of deciding what actually constitutes dumping. Under the new provision, the department will have almost unlimited jurisdiction to fix the valuation as it sees fit.

Obviously such powers may be seriously abused and in the opinion of the Progressives at least the discretion granted to the department may at any time be utilized to nullify any tariff reductions at any time made. It is always possible to reduce tax rates and to make such reduction of no effect by increasing the assessment. Similarly, it is possible to reduce customs duties and to nullify such reduction by an increase in the valuation for customs purposes.

A further provision of the new budget is the imposition of a duty of \$1.95 per horse-power year upon hydro energy exported from Canada. This provision, it may be said, does not meet with the approval of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, which at the present time has certain long-term contracts with United States firms, entered into at a time when power was much cheaper than it is today, and now being fulfilled at a loss. It is suggested in certain quarters that the new tax is designed to profit a new corporation which is applying for licenses for power export from Carillon, on the Ottawa River, to the United States. This corporation will be able to pass on the new tax to its customers across the border, while those concerns which have entered upon long-term contracts will be unable to do so.

### A Tariff Board

Advocates of tariff reduction are, in the budget, given slight encouragement through a proposal to appoint an advisory tariff board, the functions of which will be to investigate the effects of last session's tariff reductions and to advise the minister of finance in the matter of future revisions. It is to be hoped that the investigations of such a board will be productive of more practical results than that of tariff investigating bodies which have been appointed in the past, and the appointment of which has been generally con-



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sidered to be an easy method shelving the whole problem.

Surplus or Deficit

The financial statement of Mr. Robb was not of a nature to bring forth considerable enthusiasm as to

Continued on Page 29

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# THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By WILLIAM MACHARG AND EDWIN BALMER

## CHAPTER I. A Financier Dies

GABRIEL WARDEN—capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, at twenty a cow-puncher, at forty-eight one of the predominant men of the Northwest Coast—paced with quick, uneven steps the great wicker-furnished living-room of his home just above Seattle on Puget Sound. Twice within ten minutes he had used the telephone in the hall to ask the same question and, apparently to receive the same reply—that the train from Vancouver, for which he had enquired, had come in and that the passengers had left the station.

It was not like Gabriel Warden to show nervousness of any sort; Kondo, the Japanese doorman, who therefore had found something strange in this telephoning, watching him through the portieres which shut off the living-room from the hall. Three times Kondo saw him—big, uncouth in the careless fit of his clothes, powerful and impressive in his strength of feature and the carriage of his well-shaped head—go to the window and, watch in hand, stand staring out. It was a Sunday evening toward the end of February—cold, cloudy and with a chill wind driving over the city and across the Sound. Warden evidently saw no one as he gazed out into the murk; but each moment, Kondo observed, his nervousness increased. He turned suddenly and pressed the bell to call a servant. Kondo, retreating silently down the hall, advanced again and entered the room; he noticed then that Warden's hand, which was still holding the watch before him, was shaking.

"A young man who may, or may not, give a name, will ask for me in a few moments. He will say he called by appointment. Take him at once to my smoking-room, and I will see him there. I am going to Mrs. Warden's room now."

He went up the stairs, Kondo noticed, still absently holding his watch in his hand.

Warden controlled his nervousness before entering his wife's room—where she had just finished dressing to go out—so that she did not at first sense anything unusual. In fact, she talked with him casually for a moment or so before she even sent away her maid. He had promised a few days before to accompany her to a concert; she thought he had come simply to beg off. When they were alone, she suddenly saw that he had come to her to discuss some serious subject.

"Cora," he said, when he had closed the door after the maid, "I want your advice on a business question."

"A business question!" She was greatly surprised. She was a number of years younger than he; he was one of those men who believe all business matters should be kept from their wives.

"I mean it came to me through some business—discoveries."

"And you cannot decide it for yourself?"

"I had decided it," He looked again at his watch. "I had quite decided it; but now—It may lead to some result which I have suddenly felt that I haven't the right to decide entirely for myself."

Warden's wife for the first time felt alarmed. She could not well describe his manner; it did not suggest fear for himself; she could not imagine his feeling such fear; but she was frightened. She put her hand on his arm.

"You mean it affects me directly?"

"It may. For that reason I feel I must do what you would have me do."

He seized both her hands in his and held her before him; she waited for him to go on.

"Cora," he said, "what would you have me do if you knew I had found out that a young man—a man who, four or five years ago, had much to give for as any man might—had been outraged in every right by men who are my friends? Would you have me fight the outfit for him? Or would you have me—lie down?"

His fingers almost crushed hers in his excitement. She stared at him with only pride then; she was proud of his strength, of his ability to fight, of the power she knew he possessed to force his way against opposition. "Why, you would fight them!"

"You mean you want me to?"

"Isn't that what you had decided to do?"

He only repeated. "You want me to fight them?"

"Of course."

"No matter what it costs?"

She realized then that what he was facing was very grave.

"Cora," he said, "I didn't come to ask your advice without putting this squarely to you. If I go into this fight, I shall be not only an opponent to some of my present friends; I shall be a threat to them—something they may think it necessary to remove."

"Remove?"

"Such things have happened—to better men than I, over smaller matters."

She cried out. "You mean some one might kill you?"

"Should that keep me from going in."

She hesitated. He went on: "Would you have me afraid to do a thing that ought to be done, Cora?"

"No," she said; "I would not."

"All right, then."

That's all I had to know now. The young man is coming to see me tonight, Cora. Probably he's downstairs. I'll tell you all I can after I've talked with him."

Warden's wife tried to hold him a moment more, but he loosed himself from

her and left her.

He went directly downstairs; as he passed through the hall, the telephone bell rang.

Warden himself answered it. Kondo, who from his place in the hall overheard Warden's end of the conversation, made out only that the person at the other end of the line appeared to be a friend, or at least an acquaintance, of Warden's. Kondo judged this from the tone of the conversation; Warden spoke no names.

Apparently the other person wished to see Warden at once. Warden finished, "All right; I will come and get you. Wait for me there." Then he hung up.

Turning to Kondo, he ordered his limousine car. Kondo transmitted the order and brought Warden's coat and cap; then Kondo opened the house door for him and the door of the limousine,

which had been brought under the porte-cochere. Kondo heard Warden direct the chauffeur to a drug store near the centre of the city; the chauffeur was Patrick Corboy, a young Irishman who had been in Warden's employ for more than five years; his faithfulness to Warden was never questioned. Corboy drove to the place Warden had directed. As they stopped, a young man of less than medium height, broad-shouldered and wearing a mackintosh, came to the curb and spoke to Warden. Corboy did not hear the name, but Warden immediately asked the man into the car; he directed Corboy to return home. The chauffeur did this, but was obliged on the way to come to a complete stop several times, as he met street-cars or other vehicles on intersecting streets.

Almost immediately after Warden had left the house, the door-bell rang and Kondo answered it. A young man with a quiet and pleasant bearing enquired for Mr. Warden and said he came by appointment. Kondo ushered him into the smoking-room, where the stranger waited. The Jap did not announce this arrival to any one, for he had already received his instructions; but several times in the next half hour he looked in upon him. The stranger



"Cora," he said, "If I go into this fight, I shall be not only an opponent to some of my present friends; I shall be a threat to them—something they may think it necessary to remove."

was always sitting where he had seated himself when Kondo showed him in; he was merely waiting. In about forty minutes, Corboy drove the car under the porte-cochere again and got down and opened the door. Kondo had not heard the car at once, and the chauffeur had not waited for him. There was no motion inside the limousine. The chauffeur looked in and saw Mr. Warden lying back quietly against the cushions in the back of the seat; he was alone.

Corboy noticed then that the curtains all about had been pulled down; he touched the button and turned on the light at the top of the car, and then he saw that Warden was dead; his cap was off, and the top of his head had been smashed in by a heavy blow.

The chauffeur drew back, gasping; Kondo, behind him on the steps, cried out and ran into the house calling for help. Two other servants and Mrs. Warden, who had remained nervously in her room, ran down. The stranger who had been waiting, now seen for the first time by Mrs. Warden, came out from the smoking-room to help them. He aided in taking the body from the car and helped to carry it into the living-room and lay it on a

couch; he remained until it was certain that Warden had been killed and nothing could be done. When this had been established and further confirmed by the doctor who was called, Kondo and Mrs. Warden looked around for the young man—but he was no longer there.

The news of the murder brought extras out upon the streets of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland at ten o'clock that night; the news took the first page in San Francisco, Chicago and New York papers, in competition with the war news, the next morning. Seattle, stirred at once at the murder of one of its most prominent citizens, stirred still further at the new proof that Warden had been a power in business and finance; then, as the second day's dispatches from the larger cities came in, it stirred a third time at the realization—for so men said—that this was the second time such a murder had happened.

Warden had been what was called among men of business and finance a member of the "Latron crowd"; he had been close, at one time, to the great Western capitalist Matthew Latron, the properties in which he had made his wealth, and whose direction and administration had brought him the respect and attention of other men, had been closely allied with or even included among those known as the "Latron properties"; and Latron, five years before, had been murdered. The parallel between the two cases was not as great as the newspapers in their search for the startling made it appear; nevertheless, there was a parallel. Latron's murderer had been a man who called upon him by appointment, and Warden's murderer, it appeared, had been equally known to him, or at least equally recommended. Of this as much was made as possible in the suggestion that the same agency was behind the two.

The statement of Cora Warden, indicating that Warden's death might have been caused by men with whom he was—or had been at one time—associated, was compared with the fact that Latron's death had occurred at a time of fierce financial stress and warfare. But in this comparison Warden's statement to his wife was not borne out. Men of high place in the business world appeared, from time to time during the next few days, at Warden's offices and even at his house, coming from other cities on the Coast and from as far east as Chicago; they felt the need, many of them, of looking after interests of their own which were involved with Warden's. All concurred in saying that, so far as Warden and his properties were concerned, the time was one of peace; neither attack nor serious disagreement had threatened him.

More direct investigation of the murder went on unceasingly through these days. The statements of Kondo and Corboy were verified; it was even learned at what spot Warden's murderer had left the motor unobserved by Corboy. Beyond this, no trace was found of him, and the disappearance of the young man who had come to Warden's house and waited there for three-quarters-of-an-hour to see him was also complete.

No suspicion attached to this young man; Warden's talk with his wife made it completely clear that, if he had any connection with the murder, it was only as befriending him brought danger to Warden. His disappearance seemed explicable therefore only in one way. Appeals to him to come forward were published in the newspapers; he was offered the help of influential men, if help was what he needed, and a money reward was promised for revealing himself and explaining why Warden saw inevitable danger in befriending him. To these offers he made no response. The theory therefore gained ground that his appointment with Warden had involved him in Warden's fate; it was generally credited that he too must have been killed; or, if he was alive, he saw in Warden's swift and summary

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# WHEN YOU INVEST IN CLOTHING

*Shortage of raw materials---Fabric laws in other countries---How women's clubs can help---By Margaret M. Speechly*



The first stage in the clothing business

**P**RACTICALLY every homemaker regards clothing as an investment, and expects to receive dividends in the shape of warmth and serviceability, but too often there is disappointment. Garments and materials that appeared to be of good quality on the counter have frequently commenced to look shabby and threadbare after a few weeks of wear. This situation is not a recent development by any means—in fact it has worried homemakers for years, and still no solution has been found for the problem. Women's clubs have discussed the matter from time to time, many of them advocating "truth-in-fabrics" laws, but the more they study the question, the more convinced they become that legislation is not a cure-all. One resolution presented to the Dominion government asked for the marking of woollen materials to show the percentage of virgin wool they contain. "Virgin" wool, by the way, is the term applied to fibres that have never been previously spun or woven into cloth. On the face of it, such legislation seems desirable, but it is doubtful whether after all the phases of the problem are taken into account, it would achieve the purpose in view.

If this became law it is only natural that a large proportion of the public would buy the articles containing 100 per cent. virgin wool because they have learned to trust the terms "pure wool" or "all wool." The demand would automatically increase, causing a rise in price of the raw material, but on the other hand it would create a serious situation, because there isn't enough virgin wool to go around.

## Eking Out the Supplies

A hundred years ago a situation of this kind could not have occurred. A person had few dresses or suits in a life-time, and each family produced enough raw mate-

rial to supply its needs. Not so today. Millions of families outside the tropics are not even on bowing acquaintance with a sheep. Our modern industrial system has drawn people to cities where they cannot grow wool, and yet they must be kept warm. To complicate things, styles change more rapidly today. In past centuries garments could be worn for years without seeming the least bit old-fashioned, but nowadays people do not want to appear in clothing that is out of style and frequently lay it aside in favor of something up-to-date. This places a heavy strain upon the world's supply of virgin wool which is, as already stated, insufficient to keep people warm. Something had to be done to make up the deficiency and to meet the ever-increasing demands of the public, so when manufacturers found it impossible to secure all the raw material they needed they discovered various means for making the stocks of virgin wool go further. Today they combine cotton and other cheap fibres with wool and very cleverly they do it too. Silk, both "true" and artificial, is used also, and in addition re-worked wool or "shoddy" is employed.

To incorporate cotton with wool in high-class suitings, coatings or dress goods and to charge an "all-wool price" for the product is absolutely wrong. Too many people have been deceived by good-looking garments that become shabby after a short period of wear. But there are times when a percentage of cotton, in underwear for instance, is beneficial, because it saves the clothing from being shrunk out of recognition. Any woollen garment, if badly washed loses its shape and eventually becomes too contracted for

wear, while if a certain amount of cotton is used there is less danger of shrinkage. The other day a boy who was going out on a survey made the request, "Mother, please get me wool and cotton socks because they don't shrink when I wash them."

Strange though it may seem, a garment containing a percentage of cotton is sometimes warmer than one made entirely of virgin wool. Again, it all depends on the laundering. The cosiest underwear is the kind that holds the most air within its meshes. Wool is particularly valuable for this purpose, but if the article is rubbed or is plunged from warm water into cold, or if strong soap or washing powders are used, the fibres shrink and the meshes become closed. In this state a garment does not hold as much air as a mixture of wool and cotton, and consequently is not as warm. Of course when all-wool garments are properly washed, shrinkage is reduced to a minimum, but as long as people continue to treat woollens in the wrong way on wash-day, just so long will there be abbreviated underwear.

## Re-worked Wools

Another way in which manufacturers try to eke out the world's supply of virgin wool is by employing re-worked wool or "shoddy." They use yarn waste, tailors' clippings and worn garments and have them torn apart and re-spun, after which the yarns are woven into fabrics, sometimes in combination with virgin wool. The best reworked wool is never as good as the highest qualities of worsted yarns, and therefore is not satisfactory by itself for making dress goods and suitings. It is used, however, in some articles and that is probably why you've been disappointed at one time or another, with garments or fabrics which looked serviceable but soon became baggy and threadbare.

On the other hand textile experts all say that there is a place for shoddy in modern industry. Its short fibres can be used satisfactorily in underwear, and in making articles of felt or brushed wool, for which long yarns are not needed. Considering that the world is desperately short of virgin wool, would it be wise to advocate laws that ban re-worked wools?

Moreover, legislation would not be adequate protection because science has not yet shown how to distinguish between new and second-hand fibres.

Both wool and shoddy come from the sheep's back; both are wool; both are identical in composition; both could honestly be called "all wool" or "pure wool." Here's another snag. According to textile experts the best qualities of shoddy are preferable to some grades of virgin wool. It appears that there are over 800 grades of wool grown by sheep, so there is naturally a vast difference between the better and poorer qualities. Of course the lower grades are seldom used for clothing, but if legislation were passed requiring manufacturers to use virgin wool, unscrupulous people could easily substitute the poorer qualities for the better without breaking the law. The other day I saw a striking example of the difference in virgin wool. Side by side on a counter lay two pieces of underwear. One was soft and springy, while the other was so hard and harsh that it would be frightfully irritating to the skin, and yet both articles were made from wool that had never been spun before.

It seems, therefore, that modern conditions require us women to re-adjust our ideas concerning textiles, not only in connection with wool but also with other fibres. Good artificial silk wears far better than "true" silk heavily "weighted," especially if the fibres are poor in quality. Linen of course is ideal for table cloths, but the poorer qualities make a "sleazy" fabric, which is inferior to many high-class mercerized cotton damasks produced by modern methods. Terms such as "pure" wool, "real" silk and "pure" linen which stood for something definite at one time are not always a guarantee of good wearing qualities today and could hardly be made to do so by laws.

## Essentials for Hard Wear

After all, you'll agree that serviceability is what everyone is searching for. It is well, however, to realize that the wearing qualities of clothing depend upon other factors beside the type of fibre used. The strength of the fibre is of the utmost importance for not all are uniformly strong, due to weak spots and imperfections. This is one reason why fabrics made from certain grades wear far too quickly and "go" at the elbows and other regions without the slightest warning. Such is equally true of silk, wool, or linen textiles, despite the fact that they are made of virgin fibres only. The length of the fibres has a direct bearing upon serviceability. Short fibres are all right for certain things, but for dress goods or suitings or damasks the longer they are, the better the fabric wears. That is one reason why shoddy or re-claimed wool does not give the same service as high-grade worsteds which are the best and longest virgin wool fibres. The number of twists per inch given to the yarns in spinning has an effect upon the wearing quality of fabrics. To prove this take some carded wool and divide it in half. Twist one very slightly and the other much tighter and then try to break each separately. Notice how much harder it is to pull apart the well-spun yarn. The number of threads in each inch of cloth is another factor to consider, since there is no comparison between the service given by a closely-woven fabric, and by one that is put together in a loose fashion.

In framing legislation, therefore, would not be enough to specify the number of fibres to be used



Raw material for winter garments being grown on a prairie farm

Continued on Page 10



# BETTER COUNTRY SCHOOLS

*How people of Miniota, Manitoba, brought city opportunities to the farm*

By GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

**T**HIRTY per cent. of the farm boys and girls of Manitoba, and a larger percentage in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are limited in their educational opportunities to the training afforded by the ungraded one-teacher country school. That is their limitation unless their parents are financially able to "send them away to school." There are 1,541 of these one-room rural schools in Manitoba, and according to departmental figures the majority of the pupils enrolled never go beyond grade four and less than one-seventh of them go beyond grade six, only a few get any high school training and then seldom beyond grade nine. The ungraded school does not permit of effective high school work.

On the other hand, the boys and girls in the cities, towns, villages and many consolidated districts have the opportunity of a thorough elementary and high school training without leaving home and without any special financial burden being imposed upon their parents.

These facts indicate a fundamental source of dissatisfaction with rural life. It is a constant source of regret to thousands of fathers and mothers on the farm that they are not able to provide their boys and girls with the advantages of a good educational foundation. Many families have left the farm and moved to the towns or cities, when they would much prefer farm life, solely for the purpose of securing educational advantages for their children.

## The Need of Today

While rural educational opportunities are thus severely limited there never was a time in history when the coming generation of farm boys and girls were in greater need of a good educational foundation than today. Right here on these prairies agriculture—if it is to afford a satisfactory living to those on the farms—must become not only a well organized business, but also an applied science. Our farmers are engaged in the production of food products which must be sold on the world's markets in open competition. This necessitates not only the highest quality of products, but the lowest possible production cost. Again, our farmers have undertaken to organize, control and conduct their own system of marketing their products from the farm to the consuming market. This requires the highest order of business ability. Furthermore, farmers have attempted possibly the greatest task of the ages, that of administering the affairs of government.

No farmers in any part of the world nor in any period of history have set for themselves a more comprehensive program. In order that this vast program may be carried out to a successful conclusion, and that rural life may be so organized and enriched as to bring satisfaction, there must be a generation of thoughtful and capable men and women from the farms ready to carry on. This coming generation of farm men and women—those who will conduct the affairs of the country tomorrow—must get their educational foundation in the country schools of today.

## Manitoba Has Progressed

Already Manitoba compares favorably with the other Canadian provinces in the development of its public school system. The schools of the urban centres have fairly well kept pace with requirements. Many rural districts have provided good educational opportunities through consolidation. But while consolidation of schools has brought great benefits to many communities it is limited to communities in its operation and does not permit of general application to the

province at large. Of the many experiments made on behalf of better country schools on this continent that of the municipal or county unit of organization promises best. One such experiment has been made in Manitoba in the rural municipality of Miniota in the north central part of the province. It is one of the older settled portions of Manitoba, peopled largely with settlers from England, Scotland and Ontario. A group of them sought for their children school advantages equal to those of the cities. They were determined to provide such educational opportunities at home so that their children might secure a complete high school training without leaving the farm and thus remain in the atmosphere of the home and the rural community during the formative period of life. The plan has succeeded. This is the story of the Miniota municipal school board system after five years' operation—the only one of its kind in the prairie provinces today.

In 1910 some progressive thinkers in educational matters succeeded in placing on the Manitoba statutes a provision for municipal school organization upon majority vote of the ratepayers in any municipality. A subsequent amendment provided as a safeguard for a dissolution of the system by majority vote after three years' operation. Under this act the

powers to compel careless and indifferent parents to send their children to school. The minister of education gave Mr. Neelin the status and authority of a public school inspector.

Then came the transportation problem. The three consolidated districts in the merger were already using this great aid to rural education and had no desire to drop it. It was therefore decided to provide transportation for all of the children of the municipality who were not within walking distance of the schools. Van routes were mapped out on the basis of convenience and economy and summer and winter vans procured, the winter vans being provided with an adequate heating system. Every reasonable precaution was made for the children's comfort during transportation and the vans were operated under strict regulations.

## Re-adjusted School Buildings

The municipality was surveyed to ascertain if the existing schools were located to serve the community most conveniently. As a result three of the one-room schools were closed and two of these

buildings were moved into the villages and used as extra class rooms in the graded schools. The van routes were adjusted to fit in with these changes.

To overcome the waste of time and effort due to inadequate supplies the board provided free supplies of exercise books, foolscap paper, ink, pencils, erasers, pens, rulers, drawing and painting materials, primary supplies and supplementary readers up to Grade 3. Each school was equipped with a suitable cupboard where the supplies were kept under lock and key for distribution by the teacher. The cost of the free supplies ran from \$900 to \$1,200 per year. Inexpensive sanitary drinking fountains were provided in each school and necessary improvements in the heating system of the small schools were also made.

Such was the physical equipment with which the first rural municipal school system started. The idea behind it was that one central board of 12 men would give a better administration than 11 small scattered boards; that transportation



A Miniota van with its load of children ready for home

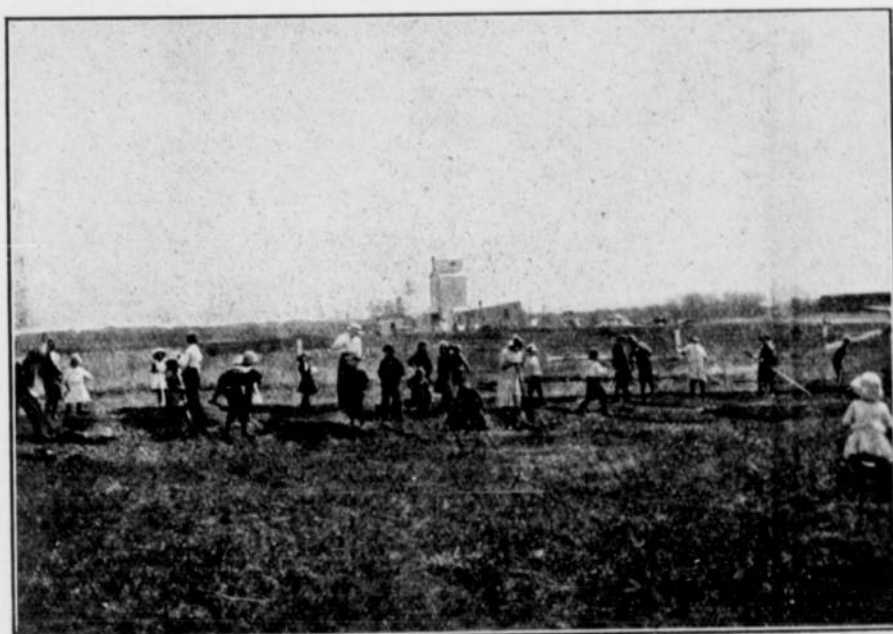
would provide an opportunity for every child to attend school 200 days in the year; that the attendance officer would see that they did attend school unless good reasons were given; that good equipment in the schools would improve the standard of the work; that a better grade of teachers could be employed and could be retained for a longer period; that through capable supervision a better quality of instruction would be secured. How did it all work out? Five full years have elapsed since the experiment began and that is a reasonable period in which to look for results, although not for final results.

## Attendance is High

Let us look at the attendance first. In the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, the three years before the new system was established, the eight one-room schools in Miniota had an average attendance of 58.3 per cent., 56.7 per cent. and 54.4 per cent., approximately the same as the average of the 1,541 one-room schools through Manitoba in the year 1922-23, namely, 57.5 per cent. Under the new system there are only four one-room schools, but the percentage of attendance rose in 1922 to 73.1 per cent., in 1923 to 76.4 per cent. and in 1924 to 80.5 per cent. In other words, the attendance under the municipal system with transportation improved by nearly one-half and compares favorably with the best records of the towns and cities. The total enrollment in 1919 was 414 pupils, increasing in 1924 to 497 pupils. Evidently the new system brings the children to the school.

An examination of the records of 236 typical one-room schools in Manitoba for a period of five years shows that 88 per cent. of the schools kept their teachers for only one year. This is in itself a serious drawback to the development of better rural schools. It requires a good portion of one year for a teacher to become acquainted with the interests, needs, aptitudes and abilities of the pupils and to win the confidence of the parents of the community. In Miniota there has been less changing of teachers during the five years. Twenty-eight teachers remained two years or more in the same schools and of these five remained for four years or more. Salaries were somewhat improved and inequalities re-adjusted, while merit and qualification were recognized.

Continued on Page 22



The garden at Isabella School

people of the municipality of Miniota, in 1919, by a small majority, voted out 11 school districts with 11 secretaries and 36 trustees and voted in one school board for the whole municipality with 12 trustees, two to be elected from each of the six wards.

## In the Beginning

All the school districts in the municipality except four union districts—that is districts partly in adjoining municipalities—were taken into the merger. The area under the administration of the new board is 246 sections of land. Of the 11 schools brought under the new system three were already consolidated and were transporting the children in vans, one school had four teachers, two others had two teachers each and all three of these were providing high school instruction. The other eight were one-room ungraded one-teacher schools much the same as thousands of others without high school facilities and with low attendance.

The new board of 12 men started out in 1919 on a businesslike basis to give the new system a thorough trial and if possible to secure educational advantages of the highest order for the children of the municipality. They engaged as superintendent a man of wide experience in teaching, both in rural and urban schools, T. A. Neelin, now superintendent of Brandon city schools. At the same time the board appointed Mr. Neelin as attendance officer under the act with full



Miniota School Building







# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 1, 1925

## A "Stand-Pat" Budget

The second budget of Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, is going to create as much disputation of a technical character as the first. Although the revenue, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, shows a decrease of nearly \$53,000,000, Mr. Robb announced a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$1,823,000. That sounds good and is good as far as it goes, but it does not reveal the exact state of the country's finances. As Sir Henry Drayton promptly pointed out if the financing of the Canadian National Railways be taken into account, and a government advance of \$18,000,000 included in the general statement, the budget actually shows a deficit of \$16,000,000.

The difference is due to the government keeping separate the financing of the Canadian National Railways. The opposition claims that by doing this the government is "hiding debts and liabilities"; the government asserts it is doing just what the opposition did when it was the government. In that respect it is a difference of opinion with regard to bookkeeping, but for the taxpayer the fact remains that these advances to the Canadian National Railways do not come out of the air. They constitute a drain upon the public treasury, and it is somewhat misleading to talk about the budget balancing or a surplus issuing when as a plain matter of fact these advances represent sums which may never be recovered for the treasury, and are to that extent straight charges upon the country.

The duty on slack coal is to be increased from 14 to 50 cents a ton, and an export duty imposed on electric power supplied to customers of Canadian power stations across the border. An amendment to the dumping clauses in the tariff act is promised apparently extending the application of this restriction upon imports. An advisory tariff board is to be created. These are the contentious and discouraging features of the budget. The government has apparently suspended or abrogated its avowed policy of continuous modifications of the tariff for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and the cost of living. As Mr. Forke said, Mr. Robb presented a "stand-pat" budget, one that left the country pretty much where it was a year ago. The pressure from protected interests has apparently prevailed, and the Liberal party is once more following the old tactics of talking lower tariff and maintaining a high one.

## The Duty on Coal

The raising of the duty on slack coal, that is coal which will go through a three-quarter-inch mesh, appears to have been an eleventh-hour decision of the government. Some weeks ago a deputation of influential citizens from Nova Scotia waited upon the government and asked for an increase in the duties on coal, among a number of other things, and backed up the demand by plain talk about secession. In the House of Commons, on March 16, in a discussion on a resolution calling for a national coal policy, Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, said:

The question of an increase of duty (on coal) is, however, a departure from the principle that was voted upon last session, and I may say frankly, that the government do not feel that they can agree to the levying of a greater duty. It is quite true that Premier Armstrong and a number of the coal operators and other interested parties come from Nova Scotia to interview the government during the recess. They asked

for an increase in the duty on slack coal from 14 to 53 cents, and that is the only request they made with respect to the imposition of a duty.

Encouraged probably by the action of the Board of Trade of Edmonton, which passed a resolution asking for more protection for the Alberta coal industry, the Nova Scotians tried again, and on March 18 they journeyed to Ottawa and repeated the request. Premier King deprecated the idea that the tariff might be used to help in settling the dispute in the Nova Scotia mining industry, and told the deputation that no government would be justified in making changes in the tariff in order to relieve a local situation. A week later, Mr. Robb brings down his budget and announces that the duty on slack coal will be raised from 14 to 50 cents a ton, and other bituminous coal will be reduced from 53 to 50 cents a ton. Nova Scotia, it should be noted, has almost a solid Liberal representation in the House of Commons.

The American tariff on coal is reciprocal. Coal is on the free list, but it is provided that if any country imposes a duty on imports of coal from the United States a corresponding duty will be imposed on imports of coal into the United States from that country. That means that slack coal, which formerly entered the United States from Canada under a duty of 14 cents a ton will now be dutiable at 50 cents a ton, and other bituminous coal will carry a duty of 50 cents instead of 53 cents. A considerable amount of slack coal is exported from British Columbia to the United States, and the increase in the United States duty may react upon the mining industry of that province.

Mr. Robb estimates an increase in revenue from the tariff changes in his budget of \$1,000,000. On the average imports of coal from the United States this amount will accrue from the increased duties on coal. The million dollars will be paid by Canadian industry, and in addition there will be the increased price of Canadian-produced coal. The additional cost of production will certainly be passed on to the consumer. The miners of Nova Scotia have declared that an increase in the tariff on coal would not help them; they have no assurance that a higher price will bring them better wages. Who then, it is pertinent to ask, is going to benefit by this additional duty on coal with its augmentation of the cost of production, and of the cost of living? Evidently the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia, an industry which has never had its hands out of the public treasury.

## German Competition

An acute and somewhat acrimonious controversy has arisen in Great Britain over the placing of an order for five 10,000-ton cargo motorships with a German shipbuilding firm by a firm of British shipowners. The German tender for the ships was roughly \$4,250,000 as against the lowest British tender of \$5,750,000, a difference on the contract of \$1,500,000, or \$30 a ton. The ordering firm offered to give the contract to any British firm which would take it at \$50,000 a ship above the German price, but there were no takers.

There are, of course, in the controversy which has arisen over this matter, the usual demands for reduction in the cost of production by reduction in wages and increase in the hours of labor. There is no doubt wages are lower in Germany, and hours are longer; this is one of the effects of the desperate efforts to restore the economic life of the country. It is doubtful, however, if wages

and hours of labor constitute the factor they are assumed to be in the situation, and the offer of the British firm to take any British tender at \$50,000 above the German offer very largely offsets any disadvantage with respect to labor conditions. There are other disadvantages which are more serious. The unsettled conditions in Europe following the armistice led to large accumulations of steel in Germany, and shipbuilders were able to purchase material of this and other kinds at exceptionally low prices. The German government is extending generous assistance to industry; credit for the building of these ships can be obtained through government aid at 1½ per cent. during the time of construction, 4 per cent. for the first year after delivery of the ships, and 6 per cent. thereafter. The Bank of England has raised its rate from 4 to 5 per cent. quite recently, and thus imposed a heavier burden on British industry.

There has, moreover, to be taken into account, the fact that during the period of inflation in Germany, industries got rid of their mortgages and bonded indebtedness, and are now operating free of these fixed charges. German industry is thus carrying a much lighter load, even when taxation in respect of reparations is taken into account, than British industry. Moreover the payment of reparations itself demands that German policy shall be directed toward a tremendous increase of exports, which means severe international competition and substantial underselling by German industry.

This one event is going to demonstrate to the British people what the payment of reparations means; it has hit them right where they live. The Dawes report did not settle and did not even face the question of how reparations were to be paid. It is beyond doubt that Germany can pay along the lines laid down in the report; how to get the money out of Germany without such serious disturbance to business in the countries receiving the money as that contained in this ship order, is a problem that so far has defied solution.

## An Out-of-Date Rule

Following the ruling he gave in 1922, Mr. Speaker Lemieux ruled out of order a second amendment to the budget moved by the leader of the Progressives in the House last week. In 1922, Mr. Crerar moved the second amendment to the budget, in which was set forth the attitude of the Progressive party to the fiscal policy of the government. In ruling it out of order the speaker went fully into the question, but the Progressives appealed to the House, and on a vote the speaker was supported by a vote of 122 to 65.

The resolution moved by Mr. Forke last week was an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Conservative opposition which asked for reduction in the sales and other taxes. The Progressive resolution was as follows:

The House regrets that the budget presented by the acting minister of finance, contains evidence of the application of unsound principles of public finance, afford no relief from the excessive burdens of indirect taxation, and constitutes a failure to carry into effect substantial economies in public expenditure and the fiscal policy of the Liberal party, as from time to time enunciated, and that the policy of protection maintained in the present budget, has greatly increased the cost of living and production, and has failed to provide adequate revenues or to prevent serious depression in trade and industry.

And be it further resolved that a revision



of the tariff schedules, based on the needs for revenue instead of on the principle of protection is long overdue, and should be immediately undertaken in order to bring down the cost of living and to place our industries on a permanently sound basis.

As in 1922, after the speaker had given his ruling that only one amendment to the budget was permissible, the Progressives appealed to the House, and on a vote the speaker was sustained by 129 to 50, the Progressives alone voting in the minority. Once again the Progressives have been barred by the rules of parliament from asserting by division of the House the principles upon which they were elected.

On February 23 the House accepted a resolution declaring that a special committee, acting with the speaker, should consider the desirability of revising the rules of the House, and should report this session. The debate on that occasion emphasized the need for bringing the rules into adjustment with the House as now constituted. The present rules were framed to meet a condition in which there were only two parties in the House, and their operation now, as these two incidents in connection with amendments to the budget clearly demonstrate, prevents a proper expression of the will of parliament. The Progressives constitute the second group, numerically, in the House, and through them the opinion of a large section of the people is brought before parliament. That they should be debarred from stating what amounts to a specific grievance on going into committee on the budget because of a rule which does not fit into present conditions, is a restriction upon a democratic institution and an anomaly which should be rectified without delay.

### Work in Prisons

It was unfortunate that the resolution introduced in the House of Commons on March 18, by Miss Macphail, M.P. for South-

east Grey, was talked out and no vote taken. The resolution was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House, it is desirable in the administration of penitentiaries to provide:

"1. Sufficient production work to keep the inmates employed.

"2. That a share of the proceeds go to provide for dependents, and in case of no dependents such share shall be held in trust until release."

The debate showed that the House was in sympathy with the resolution. It covered a subject into which there could be no injection of the virus of partyism, and Liberals and Conservatives vied with Progressives in giving approval to at least the principle of the resolution, although there was some difference of opinion as to the distribution of proceeds in cases where there were no dependents of the prisoners.

At one time prisons were places in which society, or the ruling class, took vengeance on those who for whatever cause became inmates. Men and women were imprisoned for the good of society, ostensibly at least, and there was no thought whatever of their own good. Today the two ideas are combined, and an effort is being made to make the prison not a place in which society takes revenge upon those who have exhibited anti-social characteristics, but one in which such people may, if at all possible, be reclaimed for social service. Work itself is a valuable factor in such process, and work of some kind is provided in all penitentiaries. Miss Macphail asked that such work be of social usefulness and a means also of giving the inmate a chance to work his own redemption on release. Useful work develops self-respect and the development of self-respect is the first step in overcoming criminal tendencies. The difficulty of securing the confidence of others is the first great obstacle to be encountered by the released prisoner, but if he leaves the prison with

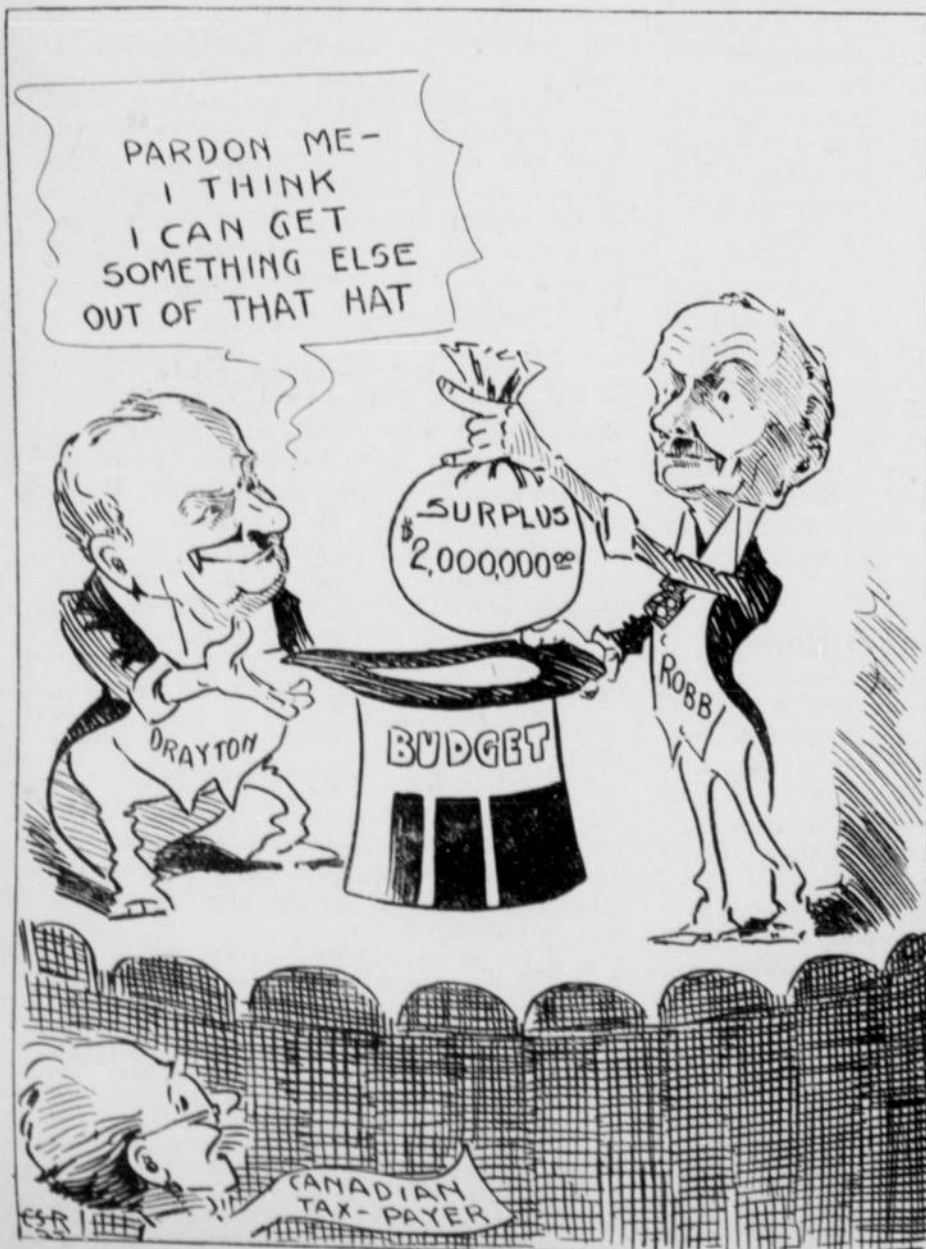
funds in his pocket he has a better chance to make a new start.

There has been opposition from organized labor to productive prison labor, and it has not yet been entirely removed. It is possible, however, to introduce this reform without creating the evils feared by organized labor, and many labor organizations today are avowedly in favor of the reform, approval by Canadian labor organizations being cited in the debate. In view of the general character of the debate in the House it is sincerely to be hoped that although no vote was taken, the government will take such steps as are necessary to bring about the reforms called for in the resolution.

### Editorial Notes

There was a discussion in the House of Commons, on March 16, on a motion introduced by G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, calling for a substantial reduction in the customs duties on automobiles and motor trucks. A resolution of that kind from the Progressive benches is all in the day's work, and Mr. Coote made out a good case for the reduction. The extraordinary thing was the support the resolution received from the Conservative benches and the lack of support from the Liberal benches. The resolution went to a vote. All the Progressives voted for it, and they had as company six from the Conservatives and only two from the Liberals. The division is significant as illustrating the extent to which party politics and local interests come into play in matters of the tariff.

There is an increase of \$25,000,000 in the British naval estimates, and \$10,000,000 of an increase in the air estimates. This seems to be another argument for a disarmament conference and the adoption of some peaceful means for securing national safety.



The Rival Magicians



## IT'S OMELETTE TIME

Success depends upon the observance of a few rules

**N**OW that it is open season for eggs why not give the family an omelette? It is not a difficult thing to make provided a few precautions are taken in mixing and cooking the ingredients. The best of an omelette is that it can be served for breakfast, dinner, or supper, but of course it is never on the menu more than once in a day. An omelette is a particularly adaptable dish as it is delicious by itself or in combination with left-over meats, fish, fowl, cheese, vegetables or fruit. It is well to remember that eggs are a protein food and as such are a substitute for meat. They also contain valuable minerals and fat without which the body cannot get along.

In general there are two main classes of omelette—the puffy and the French, either of which is delicious when properly prepared. The former is made by separating the eggs and combining them after beating, while the latter is put together in a slightly different manner. The eggs are broken into a bowl without separating and are beaten just enough to blend the whites and the yolks. For both types allow one egg for each serving unless your family have very hearty appetites, in which case use two eggs instead of one.

### Puffy Omelette

6 eggs Pepper  
6 T. hot water 1 1/2 tsp. salt  
1 1/2 T. butter

Separate the eggs and beat the whites until stiff, using a Dover beater. Add seasonings to the yolks and beat till thick and lemon-colored. Put in the hot water and combine thoroughly. Fold this mixture into the whites. Heat a frying pan, put in the butter and tip the pan to allow the fat to cover the bottom and the sides. Never permit the butter to smoke as this changes its nature so that it is no longer butter. Turn in the mixture and spread it lightly and evenly over the whole pan. Set it where the heat is very moderate and cook till it is a rich golden brown underneath and puffy on top. When it commences to shrink from the sides of the pan, it is time to take it from the range. Set it in a very moderate oven until the top has become a delicate brown. Test by pressing the top lightly with the blade of a knife and when no egg sticks to it, the omelette is done.

If desired the entire cooking may be done in the oven. The mixture is placed in the pan in the same way as already described, and is cooked at a very moderate temperature (300 to 350 deg. Fahr.) until a rich golden brown. Much

of the attractiveness of an omelette depends upon the way it is transferred to the platter. Grasp the pan in the left hand and make two incisions an inch long on opposite sides of the omelette, at right angles to the handle. Sometimes it is easier to do this with a clean pair of kitchen scissors. Then, with a flexible knife, shift the omelette on to a hot plate, turning one half over on to the other. Garnish with parsley and serve at once.

### French Omelette

Use the same ingredients as given for puffy omelettes, but instead of separating the eggs, beat the yolks and whites together just enough to blend them. Add water and seasonings and pour into a hot buttered pan. When the mixture begins to cook underneath, lift it with a flexible knife or spatula and tilt the pan to allow some of the liquid to flow underneath. Continue doing this till all is set, permit the omelette to brown and then remove it from the pan, as described above, or roll it like a jelly roll which is perhaps the better method for this type.

No matter what kind of omelette is being made it should be a golden brown underneath and tender throughout, with a crisp crust. Rapid cooking at a high temperature spells disaster because proteins toughen if subjected to intense heat and soon become difficult to digest. A moderate heat will produce the best results. One reason why omelettes are tough is that liquid is omitted. A tablespoon of water should be allowed for each egg or else fruit juice may be used instead. Milk does not produce such a tender omelette as water. Always serve this dish immediately it is cooked as it toughens on standing. The pan used for the cooking should be scoured thoroughly as a smooth surface is absolutely necessary for preventing the mixture from sticking.

There is practically no end to the ways in which this delicious meat-substitute can be varied. Chopped parsley, diced tomato or left-over corn or peas, if folded in just before the mixture is turned into the pan, makes a delicious omelette. When meat, fish, shell fish, cheese, or fowl is well seasoned and added before cooking, the result is sure to be popular with the family. If you prefer to do so the extra ingredients can be laid on the omelette when turning it out of the pan. For a change, try cooking the mixture in muffin tins or individual custard cups and serve with jam or jelly as a dessert.

## FACTS ABOUT GOITRE

Many parts of the world affected—Methods of prevention and cure

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

**"S**IMPLE" goitre is a disease of the thyroid gland to be found in the lower part of the neck at front. There is more than one kind of goitre, but this article deals only with the "simple" variety which may or may not mean an enlargement of the gland. The disease is so prevalent in Western Canada that people are apt to look upon it as a complaint peculiar to the prairies. Such is not the case, however, as it is common in many parts of the world and even affects animals and fish. People suffer from goitre in Switzerland, parts of France and Italy, eastern and southern Asia, northern India, western China, eastern Mongolia, the region of the Andes in South America, the central plains and mountainous sections of North America, in addition to the basin of the St. Lawrence and the territory around the Great Lakes. Thus it is plain that goitre is a very common disease—so much so that in certain parts of the world an enlarged thyroid is regarded as a sign of beauty. Notice that all the regions mentioned are inland or mountainous. Goitre is rare on sea coasts.

This disease is not a new one by any means—in fact it has troubled the human race for thousands of years, but the discovery of its nature, its cause

and its cure is a development of comparatively recent years. When investigators commenced to search for a cure for goitre they found that in by-gone ages the Greeks used burnt sea-sponges as a remedy with great success. Scientists proved that it was the iodine in the sponges that did the trick. This led to further experiments upon animals and fish, and finally to the use of iodine in treating humans. The first time it was knowingly employed as a remedy for goitre was in 1820, but the most important advances have been made during the last 25 years. Authorities now state with assurance that the disease can be cured and even prevented by supplying the body with sufficient iodine. Of course this substance is not the same as the brown liquid used as a disinfectant, but is related to it.

### Iodine in the Ocean

Although the body demands a certain amount of iodine, the quantity is extremely small—only about one part in three million parts of body weight. Almost the entire source of the world's supply is in the sea, which accounts for the rarity of goitre near the ocean and for the prevalence of the disease further inland. Dr. H. C. Sherman, has described the situation as follows:

Continued on Page 17

## SHORT CUTS TO FOOD MEN REALLY LIKE



## Extra Good Dainties — so easy to make

Drop cookies with raisins! What a joy it is to see the happy look they put into the eyes of the men-folk and the kiddies!

No matter how pressed you are for time, here is a "treat" you can always give your family. No rolling and cutting—no fussing to keep the dough from sticking to the board and pin. See how easy and quick they are to make according to the tested recipe given below.

Filled with rich, fruity raisins, they are not only delicious—but also substantial, nourishing food—ideal for school and field luncheons. And they keep fresh far longer than plain, rolled cookies.

Always make Raisin Drop Cookies in big batches. And put the cookie jar where the kiddies can find it.

Do you know the many other ways in which raisins can help you to serve more tempting meals—even on the busiest days? Many time-saving hints and practical recipes are given in the folder, "Short Cuts to Food Men Really Like." Use the coupon below to send for it today—also the new 46 page book, "Recipes with Raisins."

**Raisin Drop Cookies**—Cream 1/2 cup shortening with 1 cup sugar (granulated or brown), add 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour sifted with 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon each cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger and 1 cup raisins and 1 1/2 cups rolled oats. 1/2 cup chopped walnuts may be added if desired. Drop on greased pan 3 inches apart and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes.

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## Come out of the Kitchen

Greater freedom for the enjoyment of farm life can be yours—thanks to the new labor-saving devices.

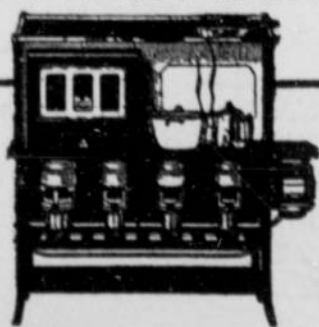
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## THE PRISON CURE

Mother Tompkins explains how effective it may be

By ANNA STEVENS

MARY Gibson fairly flew over the frozen ground that separated her house from Mother Tompkins. The first of the spring thaws had bared the earth in spots, and later frosts had left patches of slipping ice, but Mary skimmed over them wildly, neither slipping nor taking care.

It was a mile from the young wife's home to Mrs. Tompkins, but Mary covered that in a little over fifteen minutes.

She burst in the door, all out of breath, and sank laughing into the arms that reached out to catch her.

"Mercy! child! you gave me such a start. Whatever ails you? I haven't seen you since Christmas. Many's the time I've wished we had a phone to ring you up, but there now, we haven't."

"I hoped you'd come over," Mary scolded, her breath coming now more naturally.

"Well, I wanted to, but with fires and chickens and rheumatism, I find I can't visit much in winter. Were you lonesome?"

"Lonesome!" the big brown eyes grew wide, "Why, I nearly died of lonesomeness. I got to feel just like a bee shut up in a bottle, in that little house, buzz, buzz, round and around I'd go, in the same old circle, till the shut-in feeling nearly killed me."

"Well, now, that's too bad!" Mrs. Tompkins' hands were deftly shaping dough "into loaves." I'm sorry you felt that way, "why didn't you come over here?"

"Baby had whooping cough, and I couldn't leave him. Dad's keeping him today. He's better. I'm glad he is."

The bread was placed in pans, on shelves above the stove for its rising. Mrs. Tompkins took her knitting and the two women settled down for a real chat. In the course of their talk the young wife asked the elder what she did when she felt shut in with winter's severity.

"In my young days," Mrs. Tompkins needles clicked as she gently rocked and talked, "I can remember I was nearly crazy with that shut-in feeling you speak of. The babies were little and my husband always out doing chores or cutting firewood; clearing brush land, we were, that year."

"And what did you do about it all?" "One day it got so bad, I remember I sat down and cried, then I began to think how foolish that was, and I said to myself, 'Betsy Tompkins, you are a big goose. You've got to do something to get over this foolishness,' and I did."

"And what did you do, Mrs. Tompkins?"

"You'll think it foolish. Well, I got a piece of paper out of the drawer, and I sat down and wrote on it this question, 'Why am I so wretched?' and then I nibbled the point maybe and thought a while, and put down the whys. I've always kept that paper, maybe I can find it."

Her ample form disappeared up the stairway. Mary waited impatiently till she came back. It was some time, but at last she came.

"Thought I could lay my hands right on it, but it wasn't in the box I thought. I had to go to the attic to find it." She handed Mary a much worn yellow slip of paper.

Mary took it in her fingers and read its few lines with intense interest. "But I can't see how this helped, Mrs. Tompkins. I think it would have made me worse." Mary read it again slowly:

"Why I am wretched?"

"I hate being shut in."

"I want good times."

"I want fun."

"I want people."

"Ben doesn't understand."

I don't think he loves me any more. "I haven't seen a soul for four weeks."

"I haven't been a place in three months."

"Nobody loves me, I want to die."

Mary looked up at Mrs. Tompkins, who sat smiling at her across her needles. "I guess that last is pretty awful. I remember how thrilled I felt as I wrote it. I took quite a pleasure in wanting to die." She laughed at the remembrance.

"Now turn it over, Mary, and read the other side."

Mary did, and read the following: "Medical examination of case."

"There are eight 'I's' and four 'I want's' in these statements."

"Lady is self centred, lady is full of self pity, lady is vain, wanting attention, lady is foolish, telling lies. She has been out twice and five people have been here. Her husband loves her, her children love her and all her old friends still love her. She's a goose."

"Cure—To use her wits and her imagination."

"How—With her wits—add change to her present home, dye the curtains, paint the floor, put up new pictures out of books and papers, freshen up, and make changes where convenient. Take a pride in her rooms and her children."

"How—With her imagination, read something worth while and think about it. Read history and biography. Mary, Queen of Scots was a prisoner nineteen years. A knowledge of other lives widens our own. Forget yourself—play with the children more. Imagine yourself into the lives of others. Pictures help with this. Pretend that is you in the picture."

"Get out a half hour each day, right after dinner, while Ben rests and minds the family."

Mary had taken some time to read it all. "You didn't put this all down that first day?" she asked.

"No, indeed! It took me all winter to find those answers. I guess some were added the second winter, but once I got started at the thing it helped me such a lot."

"And you really did all these things?"

"Oh yes, Ben helped me to work it out. He said it was my thoughts needed a change and since my body had to stay where it was the thing to do was to find ways of changing my thoughts. He's good at such ideas."

"What helped you most?"

"Why! It all helped, but playing with the children got me laughing and then the stories and pictures made me forget myself. I remember I had a picture of the sea on one book, and I propped it up in the kitchen one morning and taught myself to feel away down South, 'just by looking at it.'"

"It would break the tightness of cold weather to imagine one's self in Florida, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, it did, but it was Australia I visited that day." Mrs. Tompkins chuckled and carefully placed the new needle in place.

"Take that paper home, honey, I don't need it these many years."

"Thanks."

"There's just one rule that will do the deed. Stop thinking about yourself, every little thought, and fill your mind with thoughts of other people and other places. Blot yourself out and you'll find happiness."



"No sound of living breaks upon my ear. No strain of thought, no reckless human will—Only the virgin quiet everywhere—Earth never seemed so far, or heaven so near."

"Usually the person who knows the least talks the most. Deep waters run smooth—it's the shallowest brook that does the most violent rippling. To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge." Thus spake the great Disraeli, who also said, "It is much easier to be critical than to be correct."—Selected.



# DOCTORING FURNITURE

Way of removing stains and scars—Patching up broken pieces

By MARION HUGHES

VERY often furniture and wood-work looks dingy just because it needs a little attention. Possibly it is "foggy" in appearance, or is scarred by white rings or spots, but with a little time and patience you doctor it up. Some furniture is just plain dirty and in need of a cleanser which is only natural after being in constant use. Varnished wood surfaces should be washed with a solution made of one quart of water, one tablespoon of turpentine and two tablespoons of raw linseed oil. Wring out a soft cloth in this liquid and rub the surface till clean. Then dry with a soft cloth. If the wood is very dirty it is better to use soap and water, but the above cleanser does the trick under ordinary conditions.

Very often furniture, doors, and pianos look as if they were smoky or foggy. Sometimes this is the fault of the finish given at the factory, but is more frequently caused by too liberal applications of oil polishes. To restore the wood to its former beauty wring out a cloth in hot water and wipe the surface carefully with an up and down motion so as to remove the surplus polish. Dry thoroughly and be sparing with the polish in the future. The best thing for keeping furniture in good shape is a chemically-prepared cloth which can either be purchased or made at home. The home management department of the Guelph Agricultural College recommends the following method for making a dustless duster. Pack a cotton or silk duster closely into a tin can and pour on to it from three-quarters to one and a half tablespoons of a mixture made from equal parts raw linseed oil, turpentine and kerosene. Put the lid on the can and leave the duster 24 hours. Press with a hot iron so that the turpentine and kerosene are driven off and the oil is dried on. This duster may be used on varnish, paint, wax and glass, and will leave no smears. It can be washed without losing its dust-retaining properties.

## Removing White Spots

White spots and rings ruin the appearance of any varnished surface on which water is allowed to stand. They should be removed immediately they are found, since the longer they remain the harder it is to restore the finish. Rub the spots with a cloth dipped in water to which ammonia has been added—the amount depends upon the stain. A few drops of strong liquid ammonia or half a teaspoon of the powder may be sufficient. Wood alcohol also produces good results. In either case use as little as possible so that the surface may not be damaged by the stain remover. When the mark has disappeared, rub dry and apply an oil or a furniture polish.

Ink stains can be removed by using oxalic acid. If it is in liquid form, dilute the acid with equal parts of water. If crystals are used, dissolve a few in a cup of water. In either case use an old vessel that is never employed for drinking or cooking and keep the liquid away from children. Apply the acid to the spot with an old toothbrush or medicine dropper, and allow it to remain till the mark disappears. More than one application may be necessary. Wash afterwards with hot water to remove all traces of the acid.

Scratches can often be disguised by rubbing on wax or furniture polish or boiled linseed oil. If one application is not effective persist until results are obtained. For scratches on walnut or mahogany, try a little permanganate of potash dissolved in water. The liquid is purple but dries a dark brown. When bruises and dents appear after your young son has dropped a hammer on the furniture, do not despair because it

is often possible to repair the damage. Take a piece of blotting paper, fold it a couple of times and pour water on it, allowing all dripping to stop before using it. Lay it on the bruise and hold a hot flat-iron over it until the heat and moisture causes the wood to expand once more. It may require another treatment if the damage is great. Dip a cloth in linseed oil and place it over the ding for a few hours. Dampen a cloth in a solution made by combining equal parts

of linseed oil and turpentine and rub the wood thoroughly. If by any chance the furniture becomes discolored by this treatment leave a cloth saturated with linseed oil on the spot until next day. For mahogany or other highly-polished woods use alcohol in place of the linseed oil and polish with turpentine. If a heavily varnished article has been badly scarred it often pays to remove the finish entirely and to apply a new one. Guide Bulletin No. 40, tells you how

to do this. You can secure a copy by sending one cent and a stamped addressed envelope to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. If you wish to disguise the deficiencies of an old chair or sofa why not make a slip cover? Turn to The Guide, of November 12, 1924, for instructions. If an upholstered chair needs repairing it should be fixed up before making a slip cover. The Guide of February 4, 1925, gives directions for curing sick chairs.

Glue will work wonders with furniture that is loose in the joints or minus a rung. If possible sandpaper the old glue and remove all the dust. Coat the two surfaces with glue and press firmly together securing with strong string or tape. When a rung is being replaced tie the two legs together with a piece of rope, and protect the wood by slipping a pad of paper under the cord where it touches each leg. To tighten it sufficiently use a piece of stick or broom-handle for twisting the rope like a tourniquet. Be sure to wipe off the glue that has oozed out at the joint and to set away the article for a day or two in order that the mend may be perfect. It is wise to use an angle iron or a strap iron for breaks that have been glued as they need the extra strength. A split leg needs both glue and screws in order to restore it to its former usefulness.

Nothing is more aggravating than a knob on a drawer or door which insists on pulling off. I have found that by gluing small pieces of wood into the hole that the screw "bites" once more. Matches with the heads removed do very well for the purpose. If you are tired of the handles on the buffet or dresser, take them off and fill in the holes with a plug of wood. Then use putty for making a smooth finish. When the furniture is painted you cannot tell where the hole was. In putting on new handles place them so that entirely new holes are made. If a drawer seems as though it is falling to pieces, see if there are bolts which need tightening. If not, glue will probably strengthen the joints. In working with glue, keep it warm and the results will be more satisfactory. A clean can set inside an old pan and surrounded with hot water is a satisfactory glueing outfit.

In buying a new piece of furniture, choose a finish that is not readily spoiled. Mahogany and walnut are beautiful but are easily scratched and marred. Fumed or old English oak stands the racket of every day life much better and is more easily doctored in many cases. Points such as these are worth considering when there are young children in the family.



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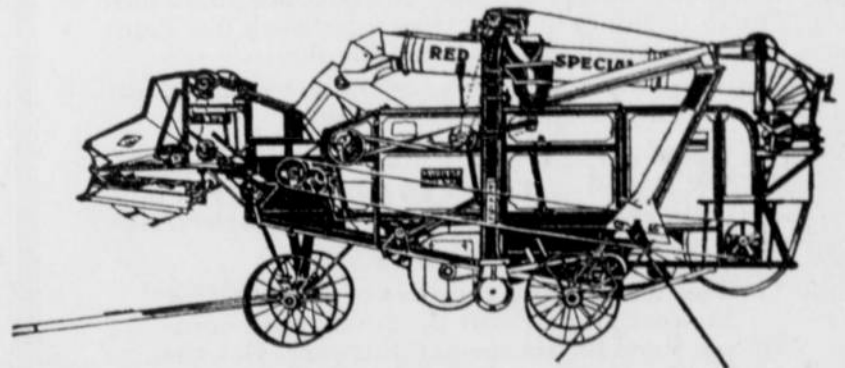
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## FIXING UP OLD FLOORS

Points in refinishing—Effect of temperature—Damage done by casters

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

THE bane of many a homemaker's existence is floors of soft wood that are difficult to keep clean and never look really presentable. While splinters are a problem, cracks probably cause the greatest worry, since dust falls into them and is hard to get rid of. If you want to have bare floors, the best thing to do is to fill those spaces between planks with a commercial crack-filler. Make sure that all dust is removed, and if the wood is very old and dry give the cracks a thin coat of linseed oil, using a fine brush. This prevents the wood from absorbing oil from the crack-filler. Use a putty knife for applying it and see that the space is entirely filled. Be careful to make the surface perfectly even and when dry, sandpaper to remove any remaining roughness.

The following treatment for soft-wood floors recommended by the Manitoba Agricultural College, has proved very satisfactory. Wash the floor with soap and water and allow it to dry thoroughly. Fill the cracks with a commercial crack filler as described above, or with a paste of whiting and linseed oil. After sandpapering apply a coat of ground-color which is bought in tins and is light ochre in color. When dry "sand" again. Apply either a coat of stain and two coats of varnish or a couple of coats of varnish-stain, sanding after each coat. Varnish-stain may be bought in either dark oak or walnut, but the former usually gives the best results, as it more nearly imitates the appearance of maple when applied over ground-color. The floor may either be left with a bright finish or may be waxed and polished.

### Remove Old Finish

When a varnished floor is in bad shape the only way to secure good results is to take off the remains of the old finish. The best thing for doing this is a commercial varnish remover. Apply it liberally to a small area and allow it to remain for a few minutes before commencing operations. Then with a broad, blunt blade scrape off the softened varnish. If necessary give another application. When this part of the process is finished wipe the floor with turpentine to take off the last traces of the remover. This should never be omitted because the varnish solvent contains materials that would later delay the drying of the new finish. Then leave the floor for 24 hours before applying varnish or paint or filling cracks.

What to do with the old floor at this stage depends upon personal preferences or upon the color scheme. If the trim is stained and varnished the floor needs the same treatment, but if it is painted, the floor can be done in a similar way. Linoleum is suitable in either case. Many a dark uninteresting room has been improved by a coat of cheerful paint in a color that goes well with the hangings and walls. Don't select that cold blue-grey which has been used so much as it is drab and uninteresting and doesn't go well with anything else.

Any floor that is to be refinished needs a thorough washing with warm water and soap. The importance of this part of the process cannot be over emphasized, because the success of the work depends upon the cleanness of the wood. Even in the cleanest of homes, a thin film of grease is constantly being deposited on all woodwork and in addition oiled mops are often used on floors. If paint or varnish is applied without thoroughly removing these materials, the drying of the new finish is sure to be delayed. Instead of the surface being hard and serviceable it will be soft and sticky. Soap and water are hardly sufficient for removing floor-oils or wax, so dealers recommend washing with a plentiful supply of

turpentine, then scrubbing with soap and water and finally rinsing with clear water.

### Allow Time for Drying

The next step is also important. Wait for 24 hours before applying the new finish. Wood absorbs considerable moisture and unless it has been permitted to dry perfectly, it will prevent the paint or varnish from hardening. The warmer the room is the sooner the wood will dry.

If an old painted floor has worn at the doorways and elsewhere go over the bare parts with paint brushing it well into the surface. Avoid if possible overlapping on the old finish and allow the patches to dry perfectly. Commencing at the

side of the room paint five or six boards from one end to the other. Then do the next six, finishing up at the door. On a new job, thin the first coat with turpentine, using one part to four parts of paint. Then follow with two more coats, applied straight without adding any turpentine. See that each coat is perfectly dry before applying the next or the job will be a poor one.

The temperature of the air has a good deal to do with the way varnish or paint dries, so don't select a cold day, unless you have some means of heating the room. To get the best results see that the temperature is between 70 and 75 degrees Fahr., remembering that the floor is colder than other parts of the room. As cold varnish dries slowly the can should be set in a pan of hot water if it has remained in a cold place for any length of time. Never attempt to paint or varnish on a dusty day or you will be disappointed with the results.

When once you have fixed up that old floor it is worth while to protect it as far as possible. Mats placed where the hardest wear comes save paint or varnish from becoming patchy. Triangular pieces of metal called "domes of silence" when driven into the legs of furniture enable them to slip over the floor without scratching or making a noise. They are very cheap and are well worth using. Sliding "shoes" of metal or glass are splendid for beds and other heavy furniture as they prevent the floors from becoming scarred. Above all watch the casters to see that they move easily and are in good repair. Oil applied occasionally to casters saves wear and tear on the floors. Never let a broken one remain in furniture or it will play havoc with linoleum or other finishes.

### Burn Rags Outside

When working with turpentine, varnish remover, gasoline or benzene, take every possible precaution against fire. All these materials are inflammable so never have a lighted lamp, stable lantern, candle, coal oil heater or other naked flame in the room while you are working. It is also wise to let the kitchen range go out before commencing operations. Rags saturated with oil, varnish remover or varnish, should be destroyed as soon as possible, preferably outside, a safe distance from any building. Explosions have occurred when rags of this kind were stuffed into the kitchen range. Be sure to wear gloves when fixing up floors as it saves paint and other materials from becoming ground into the hands. The loose canvas gloves sold quite cheaply are more comfortable than a discarded pair that fit tightly. Much of the success of refinishing floors depends on the quality of the materials used. Only the best are worth buying. In the case of paint, it is highly important that the contents of the can should be thoroughly stirred and mixed before applying.



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# HEN OR INCUBATOR

By Prof. M. C. HERNER

**T**HERE has never been a time when the demand for information on buying and operating an incubator was as keen as it is this year. It is a well-known fact among those engaged in breeding and selection of heavy layers that the tendency to go broody can be pretty well bred out of a strain, and that if a hen is to be a heavy layer she cannot afford to lose very much time developing her motherly instincts. And so we have today heavy-laying strains which could almost be classed as non-sitters, or in which the broody instinct has been almost entirely eliminated. To those in possession of such stock the only hope of reproducing, replenishing or keeping up their flock lies in the use of the incubator as a means for hatching. For early hatching and hatching in large numbers the incubator becomes an absolute necessity.

The first problem, then, confronting the poultry keeper is the purchase of an incubator. It is only natural to look about and see or enquire if there is such a thing as a best machine as a first step. The answer to this question is that there is no best incubator, neither is there an incubator that is equal to the mother hen as a hundred per cent. hatcher. So far, no machine has been perfected to the extent that it will, hatch after hatch, deliver as large a per cent. of strong, husky chicks as the old hen can.

In a general way we may say that the better machines are usually a little higher-priced than the ordinary run of incubators, and that some incubator manufacturers find it necessary to put out in addition to this higher priced and better built machine a lower priced and more cheaply built machine to compete against the cheaper lines on the market. Quite a number of makes in these lower priced machines give fairly good results, but as a general rule they do not last as long nor do they continue to give as good hatches year after year as some of the better built incubators. The quality of material and the workmanship and the insulation is never as good in the cheaper lines as in the higher priced lines, and in the end the cheaper machine may prove the dearer.

## A Frequent Question

Then the next point as to whether hot water is better than hot air is one on which poultry men having only one incubator differ, those operating a number of incubators side by side in the same room, under the same conditions, with eggs from the same flocks are free, however, to state that there is no difference between the two, but that other factors such as uniformity of temperature, method of ventilation and supplying of moisture are far more important than whether it is hot water heating or hot air. Our own experience with dozens of makes of incubators would lead us to say that we have no preference for either, but that whatever strong points one might have in one respect are counter-balanced by the strong points the other one has in other respects.

As to the size best adapted for the ordinary farm flock we believe that 100 to 150-egg size is the best where a flock of about 100 hens are kept. This will not mean keeping the eggs till they get stale in order to save up enough to fill the machine. An incubator should bring off at least two if not three hatches each season if we are to get best value for our money. This would mean about ten weeks operation of the incubator each season. The larger the incubator the cheaper to operate per egg, but as a rule the percentage per hatch decreases a little with the increasing size of the incubator.

To keep a flock of 200 hens renewed with pullets each year would mean more incubators or else a larger size machine. These larger makes cost quite a little money and on many farms it is difficult to find a suitable place in which to operate a large incubator, but not so hard to get a place to operate two smaller ones. Even though they may cost more than the larger make, having the combined capacity of the two smaller ones, still it is possible to buy one one season and the second one another season, and so not have to lay out too much cash at one time.

## Likes Cellar

A cellar is generally a better place to operate an incubator than any other part of the house. The temperature is more

uniform, there is no jarring and as a rule it is quite easy to ventilate and carries more moisture than an upstairs room. If it is absolutely necessary to operate the incubator in a living-room or any room on the ground floor or upstairs in the house it is necessary to keep the sun from striking it, and if possible prevent the sun from heating up the room. A north or north-east room is best. Have it in a room that is used the least, as jarring, slamming doors and so on are a drawback to successful hatching. The temperature of the room is likely the hardest to control and when there is a variation of ten or 15 degrees in the room between day and night the incubator must vary too, even though it be ever so well insulated and perfectly regulated.

The incubator should be set level, the lamp filled and lighted and the incubator brought up to 103 degrees and kept there for a few days before filling it with eggs. It is best to follow the manufacturers instructions in operating the incubator, but in many cases the machine may be a second hand one or the instruction book may have been lost. With a little care in trimming the lamp, filling it and re-adjusting the regulator from time to time it should be possible to operate an incubator without any worry at all. Before setting or filling it with eggs and during the incubation period it is well to see that the damper over the heater just rises about 1/4 of an inch at 103 degrees. If the re-adjustments are made from time to time, say about once every five days, there should be no danger of overheating nor any danger of it going too low if the flame is kept the right height.

It is best not to be in too great a hurry to put in the eggs, rather wait a day longer and make sure you can handle the machine all right.

## Select Eggs

In saving eggs for hatching it would be best to cull out the mis-shaped ones and the small under-sized and the mottled eggs. In this way the doubtful eggs are removed to start with, and the chances of a good hatch is increased. The sooner eggs are set after being laid the better the fertility is likely to be. If they have to be kept a while they should be kept in a cool place and turned every few days and it would be best not to keep any longer than a week or at the most ten days.

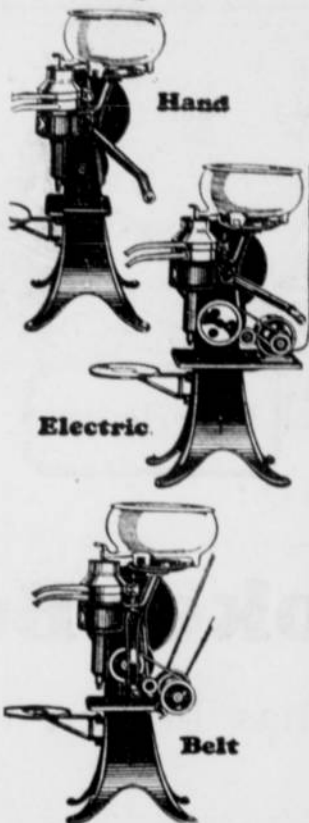
In setting the incubator it would be best to fill with the eggs at night so that the temperature comes up to the right point some time during the next forenoon. In this way if anything should go wrong the operator will have a better chance than if the machine were filled in the morning and heated up to the right temperature during the following night. Eggs will stand but very little in the way of overheating in the early stages of incubation, so it is specially important to guard against any danger in this respect at the start. Some claim best results are obtained to run the incubator at 102 degrees the first week and then increase to 102 1/2 the second week, and finish off at 103 the third week. We think, however, that the success of this method would depend somewhat on the cooling and the evenness or uniformity of the temperature. At 102 the first week we would be inclined to give but very little cooling, whereas at 103 or a little higher more cooling would be necessary. At 102, however, there would not likely be the same variation as we might get trying to run the machine at the higher temperature. The lower temperature run evenly would make for more uniform and less interrupted development of the embryos in the eggs than at the higher and more uneven temperature and probably more healthier growth as well.

## Cooling Eggs

The eggs in any incubator should be turned twice a day, regularly, regardless of the make of incubator, so that growth may be uniform. Cooling does not necessarily have to be done before the 10th day unless the machine has been operated at 103. Where there are no instructions available we would suggest the above as a guide. After ten days cool once a day and long enough so the eggs feel a little cooler than body temperature. At the ninth day it would be well to remove all the infertile eggs. At 15 days test again, and take out all dead germs. These have

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Nor will any clever salesman be able to convince you that the other machines are "just as good," or good enough while perhaps a little cheaper.

A De Laval frequently saves any cost difference over the other machine the first month of use, and will go on doing so for many years.

Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a free trial for you. If you do not know who your nearest De Laval Agent is, write the nearest office below.

## Trade In Your Old Separator as Partial Payment

De Laval Agents are now making liberal trade allowances on used cream separators of any age or make as partial payment on new De Lavals. This gives an unusual opportunity for getting something for your old separator, which may be wasting the cost of a new De Laval in less than a year. New De Lavals sold on easy terms.

**The De Laval Company, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH  
VANCOUVER

# De Laval

## CREAM SEPARATORS

# Send Us Your Hides

## FOR TANNING

We pay incoming freight on all Hides for Tanning into Robes, Harness Leather, Rawhide and Lace Leather. We will accept Hides for Tanning in answer to this advertisement and hold until Fall.

## THE LAST CALL

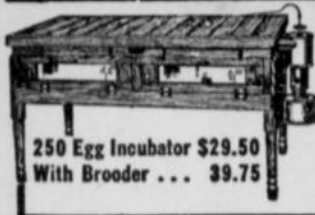
Ship all the Hides you have before the thaw sets in.

Hides in good frozen condition are **WORTH MONEY**, but when thawed out and hair slipped they are **NOT WORTH THE FREIGHT**.

Get busy and clean up. **WE PAY FREIGHT ON ALL HIDES FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES OF FOUR AND OVER.**

**WHEAT CITY TANNERY, LTD. BRANDON, MAN.**



**140 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$17 60**FREIGHT AND  
DUTY PAID

Incubator and Brooder made of California Redwood. Incubator finished in natural color. Double walls with air space between. Double glass doors. Hot Water heat; copper tanks. Self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with all fixtures, set up, ready to use, 30 days trial—money back if not satisfied. If you will compare our machines with others we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this. It pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price covers freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg and Toronto. Orders shipped from warehouse nearest to your R. R. station. If you prefer other sizes we have them up to 1,000 eggs. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. Make money orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Box 220

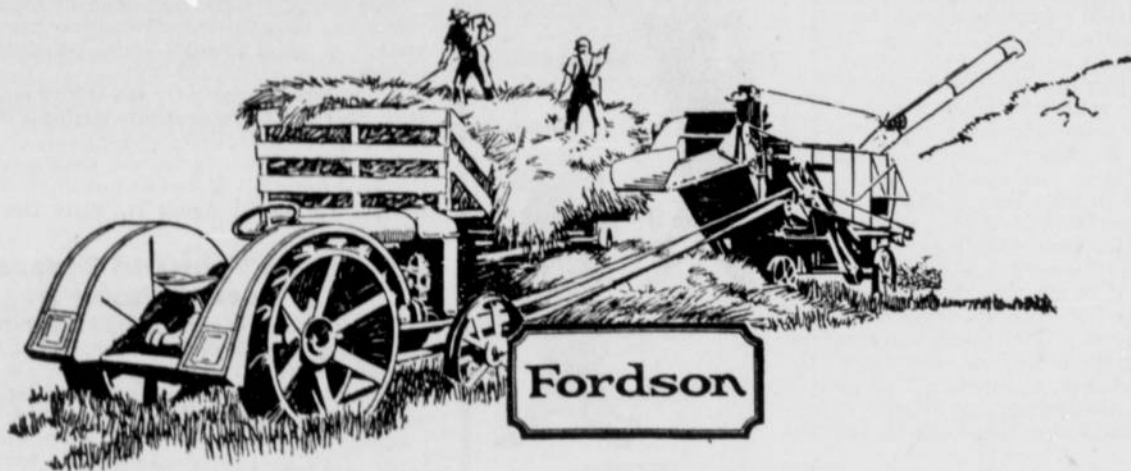
RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

With Brooder  
\$23.75

**NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**INVENTORS**

Before disclosing your invention to anyone, send for Free "RECORD OF INVENTION." My leaflet "PATENTS—A Road to Fortune," also free on request. Prompt, personal service. Write TODAY.

W. IRWIN HASKETT, Hope Bldg.,  
18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont."Next Door to the  
Canadian Patent Office."**The Broken Bonds**

The automobile has broken the bonds of farm solitude.

Together with a comfortable, electrically-lighted home, the radio, and many other conveniences, it is bringing a mode of living unthought of a generation ago.

Modern farm equipment with its labor and time saving is making these better things of life more and more possible on every farm. The Fordson and tools designed for use with it increase your farm income by permitting all work to be done at just the right time.

Profit from your grain crop often depends on threshing at just the right time. With a Fordson and Wood Brothers Thresher you need not wait on the custom thresherman. On every farm job the Fordson's ready power will save you time and increase your farm income.

Ask Any Authorized Fordson Dealer

**OLIVER**

lost the reddish tinge that can be seen in eggs containing healthy embryo.

The size of the air space at the ninth day and again at the 15th day depends on the ventilation and the amount of moisture. As a general rule it is good policy to start opening the ventilator slightly the second day and gradually increase the ventilation from day to day. Moisture in the form of a pan containing sand placed below the egg tray and kept moist throughout the hatch is a good way to prevent too rapid evaporation and also get healthy embryos. Even the so-called non-moisture incubators will give better results with the use of moisture. Sprinkling the eggs with lukewarm water every few days after the tenth day is a very good practice with the non-moisture machines. Eggs will stand considerable cooling towards the end of the hatch, especially if the machine has had a tendency to go up over 103 degrees. With all the dead germs removed it is always a good sign to have the temperature inclined to go up even to the extent of making it necessary to run the lamp flame lower to control it. It is always an indication of plenty of healthy animal life within the eggs.

Such things as filling the lamp and trimming it regularly once a day after turning the eggs are very important in obtaining an even temperature. With a little care one can gauge the height of flame necessary to an eighth of an inch or less, so there should be but very little danger of too high a temperature during the day time, or too low in the morning. A complete change of air secured by leaving the incubator door open at different times while turning the eggs will have a very good effect on the embryo.

**When The Chicks Appear**

At hatching time the ventilators should be closed, the moisture pan taken out and the door of the machine kept closed for 24 hours so that all the chicks that are going to hatch have had a chance to get out of the shell. Chicks dead in the shell, chicks unable to get out and crippled chicks are all due very largely to an uneven temperature, overheating or chilling, and can be avoided by controlling these points.

The success or failure of artificial incubation depends very largely on the one operating the machine. The details of this work count more here than in any other poultry work. On the other hand, it is well not to be over-anxious in operating an incubator and keep adjusting and re-adjusting the regulator or manipulating other parts of the machine.

Most of the incubators are built to do good work with a minimum amount of attention.

**Saskatchewan Poultry Pool**

Incorporation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, has been effected by the provisional board of directors.

The poultry pool is capitalized at \$50,000, in 50,000 one dollar shares, and the head office is located at the Farmers' Building, Regina.

The incorporators are: Mrs. Sarah E. Selby, Kerrobert, representing the Farmers' Union of Canada; George F. Edwards, Regina, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse, W.G.G.A.; Mrs. Bertha Holmes, Asquith, W.G.G.A.; W. H. Beesley, Moose Jaw, S.G.G.A.; Harry W. Ketcheson, Davidson, representing the Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

It is expected the provisional board will approve of the final draft of the contract at the meeting to be held at an early date, and that a sign-up campaign will be launched throughout the province early in April. A special poultry and egg-marketing bulletin is being prepared by the Provincial Co-operation and Markets Branch for use in the campaign.

**Annual Feeders' Day**

The Annual Feeders' Day, held under the auspices of the Animal Husbandry Branch of the College of Agriculture at the University, will take place Saturday, April 18, the last day of the Edmonton-Spring Stock Show. Those who attend are asked to meet at the University Farm Building at 10 o'clock. Results of livestock feeding experiments during the past six months will be available for the benefit of those who take in the lectures.



**Brings Any Size American Separator**

**\$3 down**

On New, Low, Easy-Pay Plan. Full year to pay. **30 DAYS TRIAL**

If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and best guaranteed Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded.

Write now for free catalog. Shipment made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John N. B.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 113-D Bridgeburg, Ont.

Edge-Holding Saws  
Fast-Easy-Cutting

**SIMONDS SAWS**

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LIMITED  
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave., Montreal, Que.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
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**This FREE BOOK**

has helped to restore thousands of horses to usefulness and soundness

96 pages of solid information and help—how to locate, understand and treat every kind of lameness. The methods outlined in this FREE book have helped over 400,000 satisfied users.

**SAVE-THI-HORSE**

cures when everything else fails the most stubborn cases of SPRAIN, Ringbone (except low), Thorpin, or-Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease, white horse work. Has held the confidence of farmers and breeders for 31 years. Sold with signed **MONEY-BACK** Guarantee—you take no risk. Write today for sample of Guarantee, free Book and veterinary advice you can depend upon—no cost or obligation—all FREE.

**TROY CHEMICAL CO.,** 517 Crawford St. (Also at Binghamton, N. Y.) **Toronto, Ont.**  
At Druggists and Dealers with Signed Contract or sent prepaid

**The Weyburn Security Bank**

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
**H. O. POWELL, General Manager**

**Why Pay for Sweat?**

Horse feed costs money. Feed given to horses with long, hairy coats makes sweat instead of power. Extra feed is needed also to warm horse standing in heavy, cold, wet mass of hair after a day of spring work.

Clipping by machine is easy. Clipped horses sweat less, dry quickly, avoid colds. Work harder and live longer. Keep in good condition on less feed. Much easier to clean.

When you start using the **STEWART No. 1 Clipping Machine** the price will soon come back to you.

Only \$16.50 at dealers, or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival. Sheep shearing attachment \$16.50 extra. Satisfaction or money back.

**FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. LTD.**  
345, Carlaw Ave. Toronto, Ont.  
World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines  
Complete Catalogue on Request.

**BICKMORE**

**GALL CURE**

Don't risk being out of this old reliable remedy for galls, sores, wounds, burns, cuts. Heals while horses work. Get a fresh box at dealers.

35c., 70c. and \$1.40

**Since 1884**

The Bickmore Company  
468 St. Paul W. Montreal

## Facts About Goitre

Continued from Page 11

"Sea salt and therefore the spray which evaporates in the air at the sea shore is relatively rich in iodine; and as this sea-salt dust is carried inland by the wind it gives iodine to the rain-water, the soil-water, the soils, and the crops of the nearby regions. But regions which, because of too great distances or because of intervening mountains receive practically none of the air-borne sea-spray, may contain in their waters and in their crops grown on their soils, too little iodine to meet the needs of normal nutrition. People who grow up in such regions show a high proportion of simple goitre."

Goitre appears at certain times more frequently than others. During adolescence, from 11 to 16 years when the increased growth of the body places an unusual strain upon the supply of iodine, many cases of enlarged thyroid develop. The same thing sometimes occurs after a severe illness such as typhoid fever, pneumonia or tuberculosis. Quite frequently there is an enlargement of the thyroid gland during pregnancy when extra iodine is needed for the new individual. If there is a shortage, not only does the mother suffer but the child may be seriously handicapped and may also be goitrous.

Campaigns against goitre have been successfully carried on in the United States and Switzerland where, by administering very small doses of iodine to school girls, a large number of cases has been prevented. Many have also been cured. Under the direction of a competent physician much good can be done by taking iodine, but it is most unwise to treat yourself. Iodine appears on the market in various forms but should not be taken indiscriminately.

Authorities on the subject are looking to nutrition to provide the necessary iodine and state that the best supply is to be found in sea foods. These include fish, shell-fish (oysters, shrimps, lobsters, etc.), and a certain material called "Irish moss." The last named is a kind of sea-weed which is used instead of corn starch in preparing puddings for invalids. A blanc mange made from it is delicious and is easily prepared. Merchants have not stocked this moss to date as the demand for it has been extremely limited, but it may be bought from some druggists. Sea foods can be secured at a reasonable price after freeze-up or in dried form such as cod-fish. Although simple goitre is a prevalent disease in many parts of the world it is easily prevented and cured, in the majority of cases. The people of Western Canada who live in a goitre "belt" will follow with interest the findings of scientists.



—Photograph by Francis Dickie

### The Wilderness Manicure Parlor

The members of the cat family, both domestic and wild, from the huge lion to the short-tailed lynx, are very particular to attend daily a manicure parlor. A fallen trunk or a standing tree of not too soft wood is the favored spot. Authorities in natural history are not certain of the reason; some believe the cat family this way keep their claws sharp and short; others believe it is merely a form of stretching the leg muscles, particularly after sleeping. Once in a lifetime a fortunate photographer happens to get a remarkable photograph like this one, showing two of the shy and wary lynx in northern Canada in their manicure parlor.

**USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING**

**PURITY FLOUR**

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

105

**When you enrich with Bovril you enrich with Beef**

"Made in Canada under Government supervision."

FREE 10-Day Tube

Mail Coupon



## Can You Afford

The handicap of unattractive teeth when millions of smiles now reveal pearly clearness?

Remove the dingy film that clouds your teeth. See how simple it is to have this sparkling new charm

**WHY** put the obstacle of ugly teeth in your own path?—it's so unnecessary. So needless.

This is *why* your teeth are cloudy—you can clear them quickly.

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film. A film which absorbs discolorations and hides the natural color of your teeth.

Remove it and your teeth take on a new beauty. Maybe you have really beautiful teeth without realizing it.

Film is charged too with most tooth troubles. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So, besides loss of tooth beauty, film is a serious danger to healthy

Made in Canada

**Pepsodent**

REG. IN CANADA

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice

teeth. You must remove and constantly combat it. It is ever present, ever forming.

Old-time dentifrices were unable to combat it successfully. And tooth troubles were a serious problem.

Now modern science has discovered a new way. A new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent that acts to curdle film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap or chalk, no harsh grit dangerous to enamel.

Mail the coupon for a 10-day tube free. Or, buy a full size tube at any druggist's today. See what beauty lies beneath the film on your teeth.

**FREE** Mail this for 10-Day Tube to

**THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,**  
Dept. 712 191 George St.,  
Toronto, Can.

Send to

Name .....

Address .....

Only one tube to a family. 1752 Can.



# Good for children!

Because of its great body-building value!

Ask your grocer

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED  
MONTREAL



# LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

"A friend of the family" LW1

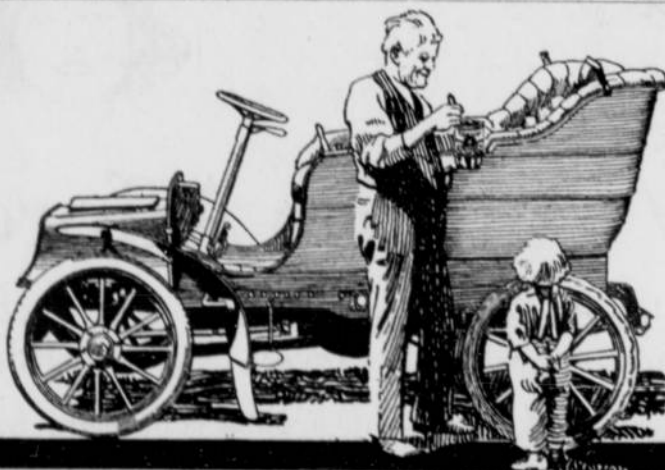
## Figure Puzzle Contest

CONTESTANTS will be glad to know when the results of The Figure Puzzle Contest will be announced, and this is to inform them that solutions to the second puzzle have been received, and everything is in readiness for the judges.

There is certainly going to be a real race for the Car and the other prizes, and the judges have got a big job on their hands.

We intended to publish the results in the April 8 issue of The Guide, but this will be impossible, therefore, we would like everyone to take note that a COMPLETE LIST of the PRIZE WINNERS will be announced in the APRIL 15 ISSUE OF THE GUIDE.

*Watch For This Announcement*



Save the surface and you save all  
**Save it with Kyanize**

MADE IN CANADA

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---Do It Yourself---with **Kyanize**

WHEN all nature is blooming anew with new, bright, fresh colors, it is a good time to think about your automobile. Motor O.K., comfortable, plenty of pep, but just a little shabby looking—is that the case? Then you need Kyanize Motor Car Enamels. Afraid to try 'em? Don't be! Thou sands have refinished their cars with these easy-flowing, complete motor car enamels with absolutely satisfactory results. And you can, too. Total outlay for sandpaper, brushes, enamel and everything less than a \$5.00 bill. Kyanize Motor Car Enamels paint and varnish in one single operation. Ten distinctive colors to select from, in addition to black and white. As they dry, brush marks, ridges and laps level out to a perfectly smooth, highly brilliant, waterproof surface that will not crack, peel or chip. At least ask for the book, "How to Paint Your Automobile." Don't decide it can't be done till you've read it.

IT'S FREE TO YOU

Satisfactory Results Guaranteed. If any Kyanize product when properly applied to the proper surface fails to give absolute satisfaction, we will refund the purchase price for the empty can.

Manufactured by BOSTON VARNISH CO.  
214 Everett Station, Boston 49, Mass., U.S.A.

Canadian Wholesale Distributors  
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd., Winnipeg,  
Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon

HOW TO  
PAINT YOUR  
AUTOMOBILE

**FREE** Our Booklet, "HOW TO PAINT YOUR AUTOMOBILE," with complete instructions will be given Free of Charge to any motorist who will bring this advertisement to a Kyanize Agent. Or a Free Copy will be mailed by addressing our Wholesale Distributors.

## Suspender Dress Popular



2413

No. 2412—The whole town's wearing—the Suspender Dress! Surely you are not going to let this opportunity to have one, pass you by. Even if you have in the past been timid about undertaking to make your own clothes, you will need to have no hesitating fears about making this style, for it is so simple that even the very young girl can make herself one. How about making the skirt of tangerine kasha and wearing it with a blouse of white flat silk?

The dress pattern No. 2412 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 14 yards 40-inch material for dress and 2 1/2 yards 40-inch material for guimpe. Price 15c stamps or coin (coin preferred). Our patterns are made by the leading fashion designers of New York and guaranteed to fit perfectly.



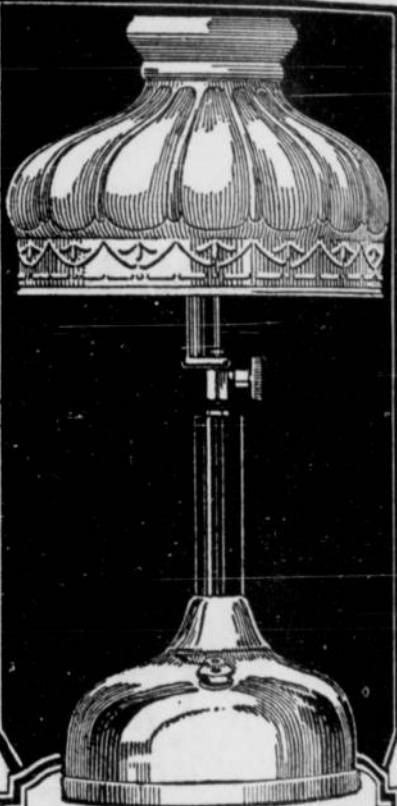
2412

No. 2413—Jumper Dress with Inverted Side-Pleats. Jumper dress exploiting inverted side pleats, which lend a graceful width to the hemline, is made with long or short sleeves, which ever the wearer prefers. One of the gay colored new plaids or striped materials might be selected for the dress, while crepe de chine would be lovely for the guimpe. The dress pattern No. 2413 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material for dress, and 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material for blouse. Price 15c, stamps or coin (coin preferred). Our patterns are made by the leading fashion designers of New York and guaranteed to fit perfectly.



Treat your family to a big dish of Creamettes, the new, more delicious macaroni product. Creamettes contain the body-building and strength-giving elements that make children grow and thrive.

**The Creamette Company**  
MINNEAPOLIS



## Why You'll Like the Quick-Lite

- 1 It Brings You 300 Candle-Power of Beautiful, Pure White Brilliance**—20 times the light of an old style oil lamp.
- 2 There Is No Glare or Flicker** about it to hurt or strain your eyes. Your Quick-Lite always gives you a clear, steady-shining and sight-saving light.
- 3 It Is the Cheapest Light You Can Use**—Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline at a cost of less than 2c for an evening of clear, helpful radiance.
- 4 No Greasy Wicks to Trim.** No dirty chimneys to wash. No smoke; no soot; no dirt; no dripping oil. No daily filling—furnishes more than 80 hours brilliant service per gallon of fuel used.
- 5 Can't Spill Fuel or Explode**—even if tipped over. Can't be filled while lighted. On "Permitted List of National Fire Underwriters."
- 6 Lights With Common Matches**—No alcohol torch needed. No trouble—No delay.
- 7 Beautiful in Design.** Built of brass—heavily nicked and highly polished. Has Universal Shade Holder fitting many different styles.
- 8 Standard in Price Every where**—Style CQ329, price \$11.50.
- 9 Inspected, Tested and Guaranteed.** Made in Canada.

Take this advertisement to your dealer. He will gladly get a Quick-Lite for you on approval. Write for Free Booklet on Better Light and showing various styles of Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns.

**Coleman Lamp Co., Ltd.**  
115 Coleman Bldg. Toronto, Canada

# Coleman Quick-Lite

"The Sunshine of the Night"



## STYLISH GARMENTS



No. 2374—New Two-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material.  
 No. 2301—Smart Street Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material, with ¼ yard contrasting.  
 No. 2305—Becoming Long-Waisted Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.  
 Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 702 (blue and yellow), costs 15c extra.  
 No. 2269—Smart Combination of Two Materials Attained in this Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material, with 1½ yards 27-inch contrasting.  
 No. 2238—Cape Dress for Junior Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 42-inch material, with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 2357—One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material, with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 2223—Centre-Front Opening Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 42-inch material.  
**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS**—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper, being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.  
 Our new pattern book contains hundreds of styles—just what will be worn during the spring and summer. Styles for morning, afternoon and evening. And nine picture-dress-making lessons. You just glance at the pictures and see how the styles are made. Nothing could be more simple. Any beginner can make an attractive dress with the help of these picture lessons. With this book, you can save money on your own and your children's clothes. So it would be a good idea to send 10 cents now for your copy. Address, Fashion Department.  
 All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

### When You Invest in Clothing

Continued from Page 6

but also the strength and length of the raw material as well as the way it is spun and woven. When collecting data on this complex subject, I discussed the problems with textile experts as well as with growers, and all are agreed that legislation to be effective must cover all the points mentioned here and others beside. In the minds of most people it is very doubtful whether laws would in the end be a protection owing to their unwieldiness and the difficulty of enforcement. In factories, inspection would have to be maintained in addition to checking up the products on the market.

#### Protection in Canada

Every thoughtful woman in the Dominion is naturally interested in this question because it affects the purse

and bodily comfort of her family. May I suggest that before taking a stand on this question, individuals and clubs should study the problem carefully. It is not generally known that the Criminal Code in Canada affords the consumer some protection as the following extract shows: Chapter 24-4-5 George V, an act to amend the Criminal Code 606 A. "Every person who knowingly publishes any advertisement for promoting either directly or indirectly the sale or disposal of any real or personal or immovable property, or any interest therein, containing any false misrepresentation which is of a character likely to or is intended to enhance the price or value of such property or any interest therein or to promote the sale or disposal thereof, shall be liable

## The Gossard Line of Beauty



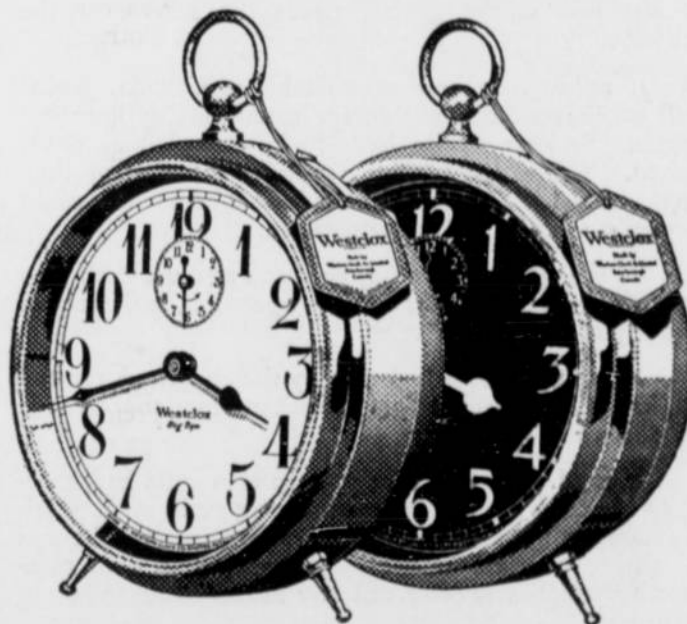
Elastic Belvadears  
 Girdles  
 Step-ins  
 Combinations  
 Reducing Garments  
 Brassieres  
 Gossard Front Lacing  
 Corsets  
 The Complete

### Comfort Health and Style

Gossard designers have perfected garments for your comfort, health and style . . . In The Gossard Line of Beauty you have a choice from a variety of distinctive models in a wide range of sizes from which your dealer will gladly help you select the one for your ideal figure type.

The Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., Limited, 366-378 W. Adelaide St., Toronto  
 New York Chicago San Francisco London Sydney Buenos Aires

## Westclox



### Spring is coming

**T**HE precious daylight hours of early spring belong to outside work. That means getting up before daylight to do the chores and get breakfast.

It is all the same to Big Ben whether you ask him to call you at 3 or 6 A. M.—all he wants to know is the

hour to waken you. Cloudy or fair, dark or light, he'll ring you on the dot. That's why you find Big Ben starting the day on so many farms. Other Westclox at other prices. All with the trade mark Westclox on the dial and the six cornered orange bordered buff tag.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$3.00



# CHILDREN CRY FOR

## Fletcher's CASTORIA



**MOTHER**:- Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it

## Grain Freight Rates in Western Canada

**I**N the problem of fixing grain freight rates in the West, two factors must always weigh.

The rate must give the producer a chance to live and prosper.

If the rate is so high that it makes farming unprofitable, it simply means that one of the chief sources of railway traffic will be dried up.

The Canadian Pacific is very much alive to the fact that its own interest and that of the grain grower are mutual—that the railway needs the business of the grower just as the grower needs the service of the railway.

If railways become unprofitable in Canada, capital will no longer be available for extensions or improvements. Services would have to be curtailed or abandoned. The railways might cease to function or they might become a charge on the public. The country could not exist without rail transportation.

So the rate for carrying products resolves itself into a question of the cost of railway operation, maintenance and capital carrying charges.

These costs must be borne by the traffic. A railway has no other source of revenue than from the carriage of goods and passengers.

It has been stated that construction costs and operating expenses are not factors in fixing grain rates. Such a statement must carry its own refutation. Freight and passenger rates are practically the only sources of revenue by which a railway can pay interest and operating expenses.

Railways, like every other business, to live, must make a profit.

It is the policy, if for no other reason than that it is to its own interest, for the Canadian Pacific to encourage and develop traffic-producing industries, not to hamper them.

Canada's development is today, as it always has been, necessary to the prosperity of its greatest national asset, the

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

31WA

upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to six months imprisonment or to both fine or imprisonment."

A purchaser able to prove that she was deceived in any way can report the matter to the nearest police magistrate whose business it is to pass on the information to a higher authority. It would be necessary to have proof to show where she purchased the goods, which in many cases would present a difficulty.

Efforts have been made in Canada by farmers' organizations connected with the production of wool, and the officials of the department of agriculture to secure some sort of guarantee for the consumer. They met the woolen manufacturers' association on two occasions and discussed with them the possibility of establishing standards for various classes of goods. The idea was that manufacturers should submit their products to the authorities, and if they measured up to the standards set, they would be given a distinguishing number. This would be used on the label or stamp to inform the consumer that the goods had been manufactured in accordance with definite specifications. One of the experts who conferred with the manufacturers stated that "there did not appear to be sufficient agitation among the consumers of cloth to warrant our going any further at that time. The manufacturers did not voice any pronounced objection to the proposition placed before them—but seemed to hesitate about adopting any new proposal which would necessitate a re-adjustment of existing methods of distribution. I believe that if our manufacturers were assured that Canadians would buy a larger volume of Canadian cloth in preference to imported articles, then Canadian mills would favor such a proposition as was outlined to them."

### Checking Up the Market

In the older countries and in the newer ones on this continent considerable has been done by Better Business Bureaux or their equivalents, in connection with truth-in-advertising and labelling. They watch advertisements and prosecute when necessary. Large stores in England, the United States and Canada, have established research bureaux for the protection of customers.

In order to find out what sort of legislation might be effective, it is a good plan to study the laws and proposed bills of other countries. The Merchandise Marks Act of Great Britain prohibits the use of false trade descriptions, trading names and trade marks (i.e., Irish lawn must be fine linen lawn from Ireland; Harris tweed must be made in the Harris Island; etc.) This act applies to everything bought and sold, and not to textiles alone. Anyone who buys products wrongly advertised or labelled may report this to a policeman or other authority, and the government will investigate, and if necessary prosecute. Many actions have been brought against offenders who have been made to pay heavy fines, and what is worse, have received unwelcome publicity.

In Australia certain laws require that goods offered for sale be labelled as to exact composition. Several bills have been proposed in the United States, but nothing in the shape of federal legislation has been passed. The French-Capper bill, introduced about two years ago, provided for the stamping of fabrics and garments to show the percentage of each fibre by weight. This did not become law, partly because of opposition of manufacturers and partly because the task of enforcing it would be tremendous. The bill was strongly supported by sheep-raisers, as it would increase the demand for virgin wool. In addition, several states have passed legislation concerning textiles. It would be wise to find out if these laws are really proving satisfactory before taking action.

Even though the day when fabric laws will be enacted seems rather remote, there are other tactics that can be tried with success. Everybody can and should make use of trade marks as an aid in buying, for if Blank's underwear or Dud's coats do not give good service they can be avoided for ever and ever. On the other hand, when fabrics or garments wear well it is easy enough to



**Isn't this a pretty hat?**

and I saved money buying it direct from Hallam's by mail, in fact I buy most of my clothing from Hallam's now and have never had as good satisfaction.

Hallam's 1925 Fashion book is now ready, and shows the latest Paris and New York styles for spring and summer in coats, suits, dresses, sweaters, hats, and fur coats and chokers, at prices that will save you money. Send for your copy to-day, it's FREE

Every article prepaid and guaranteed, money back if not satisfied.

**Hallam Mail Order Corporation**  
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## After Exercising Wash Out The Pores

With Cuticura Soap and have a clear fresh complexion. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it does much to prevent pimples and keep the skin healthy. Cuticura Talcum is a perfect powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 15 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



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Inecto-Rapid permanently banishes gray hair in fifteen minutes. This is the famous scientific gray hair remedy used and recommended by 15,000 Royal Court and leading European hair-dressers and by Canadian beauty parlors from coast to coast.

Important—Inecto-Rapid, Canada, Limited, has purchased the sole right and good will of Inecto-Rapid for Canada. Anyone else using this name or trade mark in Canada will be prosecuted.

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## Trial Bottle Free Don't Worry About Gray Hair



### Learn how to stop it—

It's easy—just mail coupon for free trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. Make test on single lock. Watch the gray go.

Applied with a comb, easily—quickly. No help required. With restored color perfectly even and natural. Never any streaking, discoloration, artificial "dyed" look.

This wonder worker is a colorless liquid, clear, dainty. No interference with shampooing, nothing to wash or rub off. Just soft, fluffy, beautiful hair, always the becoming color of youth!

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Fill out carefully, telling color of hair. If possible enclose lock in your letter. By return mail you get Special Patented Free Trial Outfit, with full instructions.

When the single lock test has convinced you that you needn't ever have gray hair, get full sized bottle. From your druggist, or order direct from me.

**FREE TRIAL COUPON**

Please print your name and address—  
**MARY T. GOLDMAN,**  
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Please send your patented Free Trial Outfit. X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown.....  
 light brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown.....  
 light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....

Name.....  
 Street..... City.....

## Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster **WITHOUT** the blister. You just apply it with the fingers. First you feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then comes a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back and joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu." 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
 Montreal.



## Why Don't You Reduce?

Aren't you tired of being called fat? Aren't you tired of being made fun of, tired of being unable to do the things that slender people do? Then here is what you are looking for—a simple, pleasant, method of reducing—**Marmola Prescription Tablets**. Just take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and almost immediately your fat will begin to disappear. In a short time you will be as slender as you want to be.



Don't endanger your health by staying fat. Go to your druggist and ask for a box of **Marmola Prescription Tablets**, or, if you prefer, send one dollar to the Marmola Co., 1919 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and a box will be sent postpaid. Then try them. See how quickly they make you slender—without tiresome exercises or starvation diets. Eat anything you want. Marmola Tablets will make you slender! Get your box and start today.

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You can read music like this quickly  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,  
 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ask for them by name. A manufacturer who places his name on his products shows his willingness to stand behind them and deserves the custom of thoughtful buyers. If homemakers take the trouble to find out which garments wear well they are doing a share toward raising textile standards, and at the same time are encouraging the makers of honest goods.

One way of procuring textiles made from high-grade virgin wool is to deal with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, which is one of the farmers' own companies. It issues a catalog showing blankets, motor rugs, yarns for knitting, wool batts for comforters, underwear for men, women and children, socks, stockings, sweaters, toques, mitts, serge and other articles of excellent qualities made from Canadian wools. This catalog can be secured by writing to the Regina office.

One way of better understanding the situation is to have discussions and round table conferences with textile experts, manufacturers, wool growers and others connected with the clothing trade. Modern methods of manufacturing and distribution are very complicated, and require considerable investigation before definite suggestions concerning legislation can be made. Today it is impossible to have the same intimate acquaintanceship with the various fibres used in clothing, as our grandmothers who did their own carding, spinning and weaving. Therefore it is necessary for us women to study the characteristics of wool, silk, cotton and linen; the various weaves and their wearing qualities; the adulterations employed; and methods used in manufacturing and distribution. By reading books, magazine articles, and bulletins dealing with textiles, this knowledge can be secured. With equipment of this kind homemakers will become more efficient as buyers.

## The New Flivver

Continued from Page 8

After properly connecting the batteries, aerial and ground wire, turn on the filament current by means of the vernier rheostat. Begin with both condensers at zero. It should be mentioned that the dials should be so adjusted that when they read zero the plates of condensers are all out, and when the dial reads 100 the rotary plates are completely meshed within the fixed plates. Having both condensers set at zero, turn the feed-back condenser until a slight hissing noise is heard in the phones. Now turn on your tuning condenser and you will notice that the hissing noise disappears, and then turn on your feed-back condenser a little more until you hear the hissing noise again. As a matter of fact it is desirable to turn the two condensers together. Begin by producing the slight hissing noise by means of the feed-back condenser, and then as you turn on the tuning condenser follow up with the feed-back condenser, turning the two condensers together so as to keep the set just at the hissing point. As the tuning condenser is moved you will note that at certain points you will hear different stations come in with a zip. If there is a whistle as you pass the station your feed-back is turned on too much and it should be turned back a little. It is very important to take great care that you do not have enough feed-back so that you pass stations with a whistle. Any whistle that you produce in your set will make a whistle in your neighbors' sets. Those who live in large cities should be very careful about this as they may cause considerable annoyance to their neighbors, and, furthermore, the set will give the loudest signals and the longest distance reception if it is kept just below the whistling point.

### How to Do Fine Tuning

Having found a station in the manner outlined above, turn tuning knob back and forth past the station, and if you notice any sign of a whistle turn back your rheostat until the whistle disappears. Then turn on a little more current by means of the vernier adjustment, and as you do you will notice the signal get louder. If you turn it on too much the tube will spill over



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**YOU** know the comfortable feeling you have when the kindly old family physician steps into the sick-room.

Listerine, the safe antiseptic, has enjoyed that same confidence for years. For nearly half a century it has been trusted as the good, old, all-round, household antiseptic—safe and dependable.

For scratches, burns, abrasions; for sore throat, insect bites or ivy poisoning—for any and every

purpose where you want and need an antiseptic which you *know* will do the work and do it *safely*, Listerine has served faithfully for years.

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Flowers Add Color, Variety, Charm and Fragrance to the Surroundings

Beautify the home and the garden with a profusion of Peony, Gladiolus and Dahlia blooms. Peonies, when once planted, last a lifetime; Gladioli and Dahlias grow from bulbs, which increase in number every year, and only need to be dug up and stored like potatoes each fall and planted again when the spring opens up.

**PEONIES**—Superb, lovely, fragrant, cold-climate flowers. They grow on strong stems and bloom for weeks. When once they are planted, they last a lifetime. They are left in the ground over winter. Each year the number, size and beauty of the blooms increases. We have selected the Lady Bramwell (Pink), Duke of Wellington (White) and the Messonier (Red), from a large number of varieties. Choose which ever color you prefer, and when the order is accompanied by a Two Dollar (\$2.00) subscription we will send you one Peony root free and postpaid. With a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription send Forty-five cents (45c) extra.

**DAHLIAS**—Dahlias grow in almost any soil and make beautiful cut flowers. They last for years if the bulbs are taken up in the fall. There are three varieties, yellow, white and pink. Those who have never grown Dahlias will find them easy to grow and a flower to be proud of. We will send you one each of all three varieties when your order is accompanied by a Two Dollar (\$2.00) subscription. Send Forty-five cents (45c) extra with a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

**GLADIOLI**—There is no annual flower more easy to grow, none that is more beautiful, and nothing that will produce the same quality of bloom at such a low cost. The following is one of many testimonials received in connection with the Gladiolus bulbs sent out last spring:

"November 17, 1924.  
 I was delighted with the Gladiolus bulbs you sent me last spring. From the 12 bulbs eight bloomed, and the early frosts did not affect them. I saw several lovely gardens in Winnipeg that had Gladioli blooming in them, but mine had just as lovely a profusion of bloom as any I had seen. I am looking forward to growing a larger bed of them next summer."—Mrs. James Dixon, Tantallon, Sask.

The Gladiolus grows from three to five feet high, and has a long, beautiful flowering spike. We are giving 12 Gladiolus bulbs free and postpaid with a Two Dollar (\$2.00) subscription. Send Forty-five cents (45c) with a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

All bulbs and roots will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting, care and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are One Dollar (\$1.00) for one year, Two Dollars (\$2.00) for three years and Three Dollars (\$3.00) for five years. We will accept your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription on the above orders. Send your orders early to make sure of your selection.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**



into an oscillating condition, and you will bring in whistles again, and the signals will not be so loud. In that case turn back the vernier rheostat and then turn it on again gradually until you get to the very loudest point. In this way you will get the most distant reception. Do not let tube oscillate because an oscillating condition spoils the music both for yourself and for your neighbors. The loudest signals and most distant reception are obtained by pushing the tube to the verge of oscillation as explained above. However, this set will bring in signals loudly without being pushed to the verge of oscillation. Music will come in most sweetly when only a moderate amount of regeneration or feed-back is used.

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From Mother Nature's storehouse we have gathered the roots, barks and herbs which are compounded, under the famous Tanlac formula, to make Tanlac. This great tonic and builder has brought health and strength to millions.

If your body is weak and undernourished, if you can't sleep or eat, have stomach trouble or burning rheumatism, just you see how quickly Tanlac can help you back to health and strength.

Most people notice a big change for the better after the very first bottle. They have better appetites and more pep. The sparkle comes back to their dull eyes and color to their faded cheeks.

Don't delay taking Tanlac another precious day. Stop at your druggist's now and get a bottle of this, the greatest of all tonics.

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CANADA

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Dr. White's Wonder Oil has a record of 30 years' successful use as a household remedy.

Hundreds of homes have used it continuously for over a quarter of a century.

Every home should have it on hand.

Price 35c per bottle at your Druggist or Store.

## BARBOUR'S LINEN THREAD



—for children's garments, overalls, and all household sewing and repairs. If you want the work to be permanent, use only "Barbour's" Linen Thread. Positively the strongest sewing material you can buy. Made from selected fibres of purest flax. A 100-yard reel of "Barbour's" will outlast a mile of inferior grades. At all dealers.

FRANK & BRYCE, LIMITED  
TORONTO

## Better Country Schools

Continued from Page 7

Next let us examine the quality of the instruction given, which can only be measured by the progress of the pupils through the grades and the passing examinations. All high school students were graded by the departmental examinations. While the written examination is by no means an adequate test, it is nevertheless the test provided under our school system. Prior to the establishment of the municipal system high school instruction in Miniota was given in only the three consolidated schools. Under the new system there developed three four-room and one three-room schools, all providing high school instruction. Instruction in all the grades up to and including Grade 11 has been within reach of every pupil in the municipality. In two or three cases pupils too remote from the high schools to be transported economically were allowed to attend nearby high schools, the Miniota board paying \$50 per year towards the board and lodging of such pupils.

In 1919 there were 60 pupils in the high school grades in the consolidated schools, a percentage of 14.35 per cent. of the total enrollment, and the girls in the high school exceeded the boys by more than three to two. After five years under the new system the percentage of the total enrollment of the high school grades had reached 20.7 per cent., which is nearly three times the average for the province (6.7 per cent.) and almost double that for the city of Winnipeg (11 per cent.), where every child is within easy access of one of the best high school systems on the continent. It is significant to note also that at the end of the five-year period the number of boys taking high school work was practically equal to the number of girls indicating that the tendency to keep the boys away for farm work was decreasing, or, in other words, that the appreciation of the value of education in the community was steadily rising.

Records also show that during the five years six students from the municipal schools had gone to the Agricultural College and 12 had taken up Grade 12 or university work. These facts demonstrate beyond debate that the new type of country school organization not only provides an opportunity for the fundamentals of education equal to that in quality provided in the cities and towns, but further, and more important, it has demonstrated that the people on the farms eagerly seek such an opportunity for their children and take advantage of it when offered. No other type of rural school organization has brought such advantages within reach of the boys and girls on the farm.

### Play Value Recognized

The Miniota school board has taken a broad view of the question of recreation and have realized the social and educational advantages of organized play. Each school is provided with free recreation equipment for football, baseball, basketball and other games. The annual field day, where the pupils from all the schools gather and compete, is a big day in the municipality. It is a holiday which not only the pupils, but the parents enjoy thoroughly. In each schoolroom may be found the banners indicating events captured by the pupils in that school. This type of recreation encourages clean manly and womanly sport, and not only enriches rural life but affords valuable training which will be of service throughout life.

Naturally the biggest question of all is what did Miniota rural municipal system cost, and can rural people generally afford such a system? Facts and figures tell the tale and must be judged by comparison. When the new board of Miniota set out to develop the new system they decided that some capital expenditure was necessary to provide necessary facilities, they therefore submitted to the ratepayers a by-law providing for a debenture issue. It was in the period when almost everybody was spending money altogether too freely, yet the ratepayers rose up in their might and defeated that by-law. Two years later another by-law for a similar purpose was treated by the ratepayers at the ballot box in the same heroic manner.

Thus prohibited from capital expenditure the board was forced to carry on by making the levy for current expenses cover what was really in part capital outlay. This resulted in some vigorous protests against the taxation, in fact the only real

objection on the part of the people has been the expense. But even at that the cost has not been as high on the average as in the consolidated school districts and is steadily being reduced. Perhaps after all there was considerable wisdom in the action of the ratepayers in voting down the by-laws, as it certainly tended to encourage economy in administration. There was at the end of 1924, after five years of operation, a total liability of \$5,550, including a debenture indebtedness of \$2,550, and \$3,000 owing the bank. To offset this, there was a provincial government grant of \$8,165 due the school district, and \$307 in the bank, so that the Miniota municipal school district is not only out of debt, but has a surplus of approximately \$3000.

### Comparative Costs

In order to show that the cost has not been excessive for the service secured, the following comparative total mill rates for 1923 are shown for other centres in the province giving the same range of educational opportunity: Miniota, 18.6; Teulon, 30.2; Boissevain, 23.00; Manitou, 23.00; Portage la Prairie, 17.00; Brandon City, 13.1; Dauphin, 23.00; Winnipeg City, 12.15; St. Boniface, 24.89. For 1924 the Miniota board has reduced its total mill rate to 15.9, indicating that the peak of expensive operation has passed.

### General Support Growing

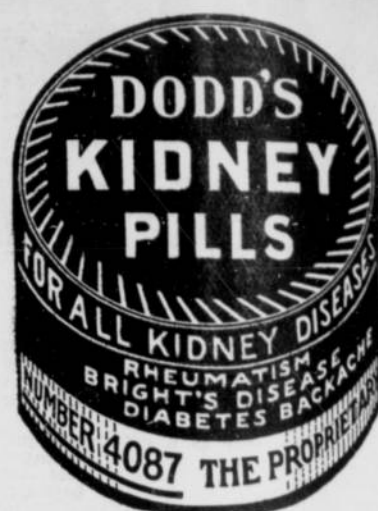
As a member of the Manitoba Education Commission the writer visited all except one (Palmerston, a one-roomed school) of the schools under the Miniota municipal school system in September, 1924, and examined the records in the superintendent's office, and also interviewed a number of trustees, parents and ratepayers. There is no doubt that the Miniota people on the whole are well pleased with the result of their five years' experiment under the new system. After three years' operation there was considerable opposition due to taxation and by petition a referendum vote was brought on to dissolve and go back to the old individual district system. The vote to continue was carried by a small majority. Some of those who fought for repeal in 1922 told the writer that their objections had all vanished with the reduction in taxation, which was the only objection they ever had, and they doubted today if a sufficient number of opponents could be found to sign the necessary petition to secure a further referendum.

Comparative figures seem to indicate that the cost of the Miniota system with its entire service is within reach perhaps not of every municipality, but of a very large proportion of the older settled municipalities of the prairie provinces.

It is an old and by and large, a truthful saying in educational affairs that "the teacher makes the school." The personal element enters largely into the success of the school. In the same way there is a personal factor in the success of the municipal system and in this case it is undoubtedly the superintendent who is one of the most important factors. The Miniota people were specially fortunate in their choice of Mr. Neelin, who was intensely interested in rural education and a thorough believer in the municipal system. He made it his business to become acquainted with every child in each of the schools and their parents as well. When necessary he spent several days or a week with a new teacher getting her thoroughly established and started out on the right road. The average one-room rural school gets no actual supervision. An inspector with 100 or more schools in his district drops in for a few hours once or twice a year. That provides inspection only. The inspector has no time to supervise nor to give that practical encouragement and assistance which is provided in the city schools and is really the chief factor in developing and maintaining the efficiency in the better organized school systems.

### Can Start Out Easily

It should be pointed out that the municipal type of organization does not necessarily call for the employment of a superintendent, nor for the use of transportation, nor for the provision of free school and playground supplies, which were the chief features of additional expenditure in Miniota. Without one or all of these valuable factors the municipal system offers a considerable improvement in that it provides one board of administration in the place of a large number. This in itself gives greater business efficiency and affords an opportunity of securing better teachers, keeping them for a longer period and of eliminating those local



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Vapo-Cresolene makes a strong appeal to those afflicted with Asthma, because the little lamp, used at night, is at work vaporizing the soothing remedy while the patient sleeps, and the difficult breathing is quickly relieved. A patient calls it a boon to sufferers of Asthma.

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"Used while you sleep" Cresolene has been recommended and used with great success for forty years for the relief of coughs, influenza, bronchitis, spasmodic croup and whooping cough.

Sold by druggists. Send for descriptive booklet "S" VAPOR CRESOLENE CO. 62 Cortlandt St., New York or Leeming-Miles Bldg., Montreal, Que.

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As a safe, soothing and healing dressing for cuts, scalds, burns, roughened, dry and chapped skin and for all common skin troubles, "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly has been indispensable to medical men and mothers for over half a century. Keep a jar or a tube handy.

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YOU can earn \$1 to \$2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

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disagreements which too often handicap the operation of the country school. Again, under the municipal system taxation for school purposes is equalized over the whole municipality, thus removing the many existing inequalities.

In 1902 England reduced the number of school boards from 2,500 to 289, and later Scotland reduced from 974 to 35. In the United States the same movement has been making headway for some years and today 22 of the 48 states have abolished the local school district in favor of the county unit of administration. British Columbia is the only Canadian province organized under the municipal school system and there has never been a serious suggestion in that province of reverting to the small district. In the prairie provinces the experiment in Miniota points the road ahead. Educational opportunities of the highest quality for the farm boys and girls can be provided by the men and women on the land today. As Miniota has done, so others can provide their children with all the advantages of high school training without leaving the farm and without being away from the family circle for a single day. The cost is entirely within the control of the ratepayers at all times.

Five years is a period entirely too short in which to measure the full effect of a new type of school organization, and yet Miniota has come through the five-year test successfully. The main emphasis during these five years has been placed upon organization of the grades and upon the main essentials of the school curriculum. Practically no attempt has been made to provide any of those accessories which enrich the course of study and training in the larger urban centres. But in Miniota the foundation has been laid and another five years under progressive and businesslike administration will no doubt see the addition of further advantages.

The time is not far distant when an attempt will be made in this country to provide instruction in agriculture to farm pupils in the high school grades. The Miniota municipal system is better equipped to undertake that kind of agricultural training than any other type of school organization.

All things being considered, one cannot help feeling that the people of Miniota are to be congratulated upon their courage and determination and their progressive outlook. They set their hand to the educational plow and they did not turn back. They have proved that it is possible and practicable to give their boys and girls the educational opportunities afforded in the cities and at the same time keep their children with them in the open country free from undesirable city influences and within the family circle during that important period of life when they are preparing themselves for future service. Miniota has provided the best solution yet devised for the education of farm boys and girls.

#### Holds Co-operative Sale

The farmers of the Crane Valley district (west of Avonlea), held their first annual co-operative farm sale on March 5, at the farm of Thos. Neale. Thirty-three head of horses were disposed of. Good workers made from \$75 to \$100 each, while young unbroken horses sold at \$35 to \$75. Milch cows ranged from \$30 to \$65, young cattle from \$10 to \$20 and young pigs sold up to \$5.00 each. The Crane Valley people are following out the idea of the Market Day established at some of the larger points, and we believe these co-operative farm sales should be fostered.

#### The Blind Man's Eyes

Continued from Page 5

destruction a warning of his own fate if he came forward and sought to speak at this time.

Thus after ten days no information from or about this mysterious young man had been gained.

#### CHAPTER II.

The Express is Held for a Personage  
On the morning of the eleventh day, Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast division of one of the chief transcontinentals, was having late breakfast on his day off at his little cottage on the shore of Puget Sound, when he was treated to the unusual

sight of a large touring car stopping before his door. The car carried no one but the chauffeur, however, and he at once made it plain that he came only as a message-bearer when he hurried from the car to the house with an envelope in his hand. Connery, meeting him at the door, opened the envelope and found within an order in the handwriting of the president of the railroad and over his signature.

Connery:

No. 5 being held at Seattle terminal until nine o'clock—will run one hour late. This is your authority to supersede the regular man as conductor—prepared to go through to Chicago. You will facilitate every desire and obey, when possible, any request even as to running of the train, which may be made by a passenger who will identify himself by a card from me.

H. R. JARVIS.

The conductor, accustomed to take charge of trains when princes, envoys, presidents and great people of any sort took to travel publicly or privately, fingered the heavy cream-colored note-paper upon which the order was written and looked up at the chauffeur.

The order itself was surprising enough even to Connery. Some passenger of extraordinary influence, obviously, was to take the train; not

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only the holding of the transcontinental for an hour told this, but there was the further plain statement that the passenger would be incognito. Astonishing also was the fact that the order was written upon private notepaper. There had been a monogram at the top of the sheet, but it had been torn off; that would not have been if Mr. Jarvis had sent the order from home. Who could have had the president of the road call upon him at half-past seven in the morning and have told Mr. Jarvis to hold the Express for an hour?

Connery, having served for twenty of his forty-two years under Mr. Jarvis, and the last five, at least, in almost a confidential capacity, was certain of the distinctive characters of the president's handwriting. The enigma of the order, however, had piqued him so that he pretended doubt.

"Where did you get this?" he challenged the chauffeur.

"From Mr. Jarvis."

"Of course; but where?"

"You mean you want to know where he was?"

Connery smiled quietly. If he himself was trusted to be cautious and circumspect, the chauffeur also plainly was accustomed to be in the employ of one who required reticence. Connery looked from the note to the bearer more keenly. There was something familiar in the chauffeur's face—just enough to have made Connery believe, at first, that probably he had seen the man meeting some passenger at the station.

"You are—" Connery ventured more casually.

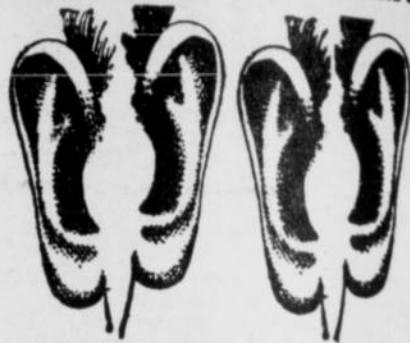
"In private employ; yes, sir," the man cut off quickly. Then Connery knew him; it was when Gabriel Warden travelled on Connery's train that the conductor had seen this chauffeur; this was Patrick Corboy, who had driven Warden the night he was killed. But Connery, having won his point, knew better than to show it. "Waiting for a receipt from me?" he asked as if he had abandoned his curiosity.

The chauffeur nodded. Connery took a sheet of paper, wrote on it, sealed it in an envelope and handed it over; the chauffeur hastened back to his car and drove off. Connery, order in hand, stood at the door watching the car depart. He whistled softly to himself. Evidently his passenger was to be one of the great men in Eastern finance who had been brought West by Warden's death. As the car disappeared, Connery gazed off to the Sound.

The March morning was windy and wet, with a storm blowing in from the Pacific. East of the mountains—in Idaho and Montana—there was snow, and a heavy fall of it, as the conductor well knew from the long list of incoming trains yesterday stalled or badly overdue; but at Seattle, so far, only rain or a soft, sloppy sleet had appeared. Through this rose the smoke from tugs and a couple of freighters putting out in spite of the storm, and from further up Eliot Bay reverberated the roar of the steam-whistle of some large ship signalling its intention to pass another to the left. The incoming vessel loomed in sight and showed the graceful lines, the single funnel and the white and red-barred flag of the Japanese line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Connery saw that it was, as he anticipated, the Tamba Maru, due two days before, having been delayed by bad weather over the Pacific. It would dock, Connery estimated, just in time to permit a passenger to catch the Eastern Express if that were held till nine o'clock. So, as he hastened to the car-line, Connery smiled at himself for taking the trouble to make his earlier surmises. More probably the train was being held just for some party on the boat. Going to the chief dispatcher's office to confirm understanding of his orders, he found that Mr. Jarvis had sent simply the curt command, "Number Five will run one hour late." Connery went down to the train sheds.

The Eastern Express, with its gleaming windows, shining brass and speckless, painted steel, was standing between the sooty, slush-splashed trains which had just struggled in from over the mountain; a dozen passengers,

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tired of waiting on the warm, cushioned seats of the Pullmans, sauntered up and down beside the cars, commenting on the track conditions which, apparently, prevented even starting a train on time. Connery looked these over and then got aboard the train and went from observation to express car. Travel was light that trip; in addition to the few on the platform, Connery counted only fourteen passengers on the train. He scrutinized these without satisfaction; all appeared to have arrived at the train long before and to have been waiting. Connery got off and went back to the barrier.

Old Sammy Seaton, the gateman, stood in his iron coop twirling a punch about his finger. Old Sammy's scheme of sudden wealth—every one has a plan by which at any moment wealth may arrive—was to recognize and apprehend some wrongdoer, or some lost or kidnapped person for whom a great reward would be given. His position at the gate through which must pass most of the people arriving at the great Coast city, or wishing to depart from it, certainly was excellent; and by constant and careful reading of the papers, classifying and memorizing faces, he prepared himself to take advantage of any opportunity. Indeed, in his years at the gate, he had succeeded in no less than seven acknowledged cases in putting the police upon the track of persons "wanted"; these, however, happened to be worth only minor rewards. Sammy still awaited his great "strike."

"Any one off on Number Five, Sammy?" Connery questioned carelessly as he approached. Sammy's schemes involved the following of the comings and goings of the great as well as of the "wanted."

Old Sammy shook his head. "What're we holding for?" he whispered. "Ah—for them?"

A couple of station-boys, overloaded with hand-baggage, scurried in from the street; some one shouted for a trunk-truck, and baggagemen ran. A group of people, who evidently had come to the station in covered cars, crowded out to the gate and lined up to pass old Sammy. The gateman straightened importantly and scrutinized each person presenting a ticket. Much of the baggage carried by the boys, and also the trunks rushed by on the trucks, bore foreign hotel and steamship "stickers." Connery observed the label of the Miyaka Hotel, Kioto, leaving visible only the "Bombay" of another below it; others proclaimed "Amoy," "Tomkin," and "Shanghai." This baggage and some of the people, at least, undoubtedly had just landed from the Tamba Maru. Connery inspected with even greater attention the file at the gate and watched old Sammy also as each passed him.

The first of the five in line was a girl—a girl about twenty-two or three, Connery guessed. She was of slightly more than medium height, slender and erect in figure, and with slim, gloved hands. She had the easy, interested air of a person of assured position. She evidently had come to the station in a motor-car which had kept off the sleet, but had let in the wind—a touring-car, possibly, with top up. Her fair cheeks were ruddy and her blue eyes bright; her hair, which was deep brown and abundant, was caught back from her brow, giving her a more outdoor and boyish look. When Connery first saw her, she seemed to be accompanying the man who now was behind her; but she offered her own ticket for perusal at the gate, and as soon as she was through, she hurried on ahead alone.

Whether or not she had come from the Japanese boat, Connery could not tell; her ticket, at least, disclaimed for her any connection with the foreign baggage labels, for it was merely the ordinary form calling for transportation from Seattle to Chicago. Connery was certain he did not know her. He noticed that old Sammy had held her at the gate as long as possible, as if hoping to recollect who she might be; but now that she was gone, the gateman gave his attention more closely to the first man—a tall, strongly-built man, neither heavy nor light, and with

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a powerful patrician face. His hair and his mustache, which was clipped short and did not conceal his good mouth, were dark; his brows were black and distinct, but not bushy or unpleasantly thick; his eyes were hidden by smoked glasses such as one wears against a glare of snow.

"Chicago?" old Sammy questioned. Connery knew that it was to draw the voice in reply; but the man barely nodded, took back his ticket—which also was the ordinary form of transportation from Seattle to Chicago—and strode on to the train. Connery found his gaze following this man; the conductor did not know him, nor had old Sammy recognized him; but both were trying to place him. He, unquestionably, was a man to be known, though not more so than many who travelled in the transcontinental trains.

A trim, self-assured man of thirty—his open overcoat showed a cutaway underneath—came past next, proffering the plain Seattle-Chicago ticket.

An Englishman, with red-veined cheeks, fumbling, clumsy fingers and curious, interested eyes, immediately followed. To him, plainly, the majority of the baggage on the trucks belonged; he had "booked" the train at Honk Kong and seemed pleasantly surprised that his tourist ticket was instantly accepted. The name upon the strip, "Henry Standish," corresponded with the "H. S., Nottingham," emblazoned on the luggage.

The remaining man, carrying his own grips, which were not initialed, set them down in the gate and felt in his pocket for his transportation.

This fifth person had appeared suddenly after the line of four had formed

in front of old Sammy at the gate; he had taken his place with them only after scrutiny of them and of the station all around. Like the Englishman's, his ticket was a strip which originally had held coupons for the Pacific voyage and some indefinite journey in Asia before; unlike the Englishman's—and his baggage did not bear the pasters of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—the ticket was close to the date when it would have expired. It bore upon the line where the purchaser signed, the name "Philip D. Eaton" in plain, vigorous characters without shading or flourish. An American, and too young to have gained distinction in any of the ordinary ways by which men lift themselves above others, he still made a profound impression upon Connery. There was something about him which said, some-

how, that these strips of transportation were taking him home after a long and troublesome absence. He combined, in some strange way, exaltation with weariness. He was, plainly, carefully observant of all that went on about him, even these commonplace formalities connected with taking the train; and Connery felt that it was by premeditation that he was the last to pass the gate.

As a sudden eddy of the gale about the shed blew the ticket from old Sammy's cold fingers, the young man stooped to recover it. The wind blew off his cloth cap as he did so, and as he bent and straightened before old Sammy, the old man suddenly gasped; and while the traveller pulled on his cap, recovered his ticket and hurried down the platform to the train, the gateman stood staring after him as though trying to recall who the man presenting himself as Philip D. Eaton was.

Connery stepped beside the old man. "Who is it, Sammy," he demanded. "Who?" Sammy repeated. His eyes were still fixed on the retreating figure. "Who? I don't know."

The gateman mumbled, repeating to himself the names of the famous, the great, the notorious, in his effort to fit one to the man who had just passed. Connery awaited the result, his gaze following Eaton until he disappeared aboard the train. No one else belated and bound for the Eastern Express was in sight. The president's order to the conductor and to the dispatcher simply had directed that Number Five would run one hour late; it must leave in five minutes; and Connery, guided by the impression the man last through the gate had made upon him and old Sammy both, had no doubt that the man for whom the train had been held was now on board.

For a last time, the conductor scrutinized old Sammy. The gateman's mummings were clearly fruitless; if Eaton were not the man's real name, old Sammy was unable to find any other which fitted. As Connery watched, old Sammy gave it up. Connery went out to the train. The passengers who had been parading the platform had got aboard; the last five to arrive also had disappeared into the Pullmans, and their luggage had been thrown into the baggage car. Connery jumped aboard. He turned back into the observation car and then went forward into the next Pullman. In the aisle of this car the five whom Connery had just watched pass the gate were gathered about the Pullman conductor, claiming their reservations. Connery looked first at Eaton, who stood beside his grips a little apart, but within hearing of the rest; and then, passing him, he joined the Pullman conductor.

The three who had passed the gate first—the girl, the man with the glasses and the young man in the cutaway—it had now become clear were one party. They had had reservations made, apparently, in the name of Dorne; and these reservations were for a compartment and two sections in this car, the last of the four Pullmans. As they discussed the disposition of these, the girl's address to the spectacled man made plain that he was her father; her name, apparently, was Harriet; the young man in the cutaway coat was "Don" to her and "Avery" to her father. His relation, while intimate enough to permit him to address the girl as "Harry," was unfailingly respectful to Mr. Dorne; and against them both Dorne won his way; his daughter was to occupy the drawing-room; he and Avery were to have sections in the open car.

"You have Sections One and Three, sir," the Pullman conductor told him. And Dorne directed the porter to put Avery's luggage in Section One, his own in Section Three.

The Englishman who had come by the Japanese steamer was unsupplied with a sleeping-car ticket; he accepted, after what seemed only an automatic and habitual debate on his part, Section Four in Car Three—the next car forward—and departed at the heels of the porter. Connery watched more closely, as now it came the turn of the young man whose ticket bore the name



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**W**E have an interesting visitor in our midst, these days, in the person of Charles G. D. Roberts, poet, novelist, nature writer and historian. He is one of Canada's most distinguished writers, and during the forty-five years of his active work his name has become a familiar one to a great many readers, both adult and juvenile, on this continent and in Great Britain.

This is the first time that the people of Western Canada have had the opportunity of meeting Roberts, and of hearing him upon the public platform, as this is the first time that he has travelled farther west than the Great Lakes. His coming has aroused interest in his poetry and his books, and we welcome the opportunity to learn something of the man himself.

Charles Roberts is a native of New Brunswick. He was born at Douglas, a rural parish near Fredericton. His father was the Reverend Canon George Goodridge Roberts, M.A., LL.D., a scholar and poet. Roberts' home was one of "plain living and high thinking." The children received their early education from their father, who also spent long hours reading aloud to them from the best books on his ample shelves. For the rest, the children had the run of his library and they read and re-read everything within reach.

Charles Roberts taught in Grammar Schools in New Brunswick, and held lectureships in King's College, Nova Scotia. He comes of United Empire loyalist stock, and of a scholarly family. In 1906, the New Brunswick University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.—the highest honor it could give. Thus for three successive generations the Roberts family had been recipient of high honors from the provincial university. Three others of his family, in addition to himself, have achieved distinction in letters. Bliss Carman, the poet whom Canadians have come to know and love, is a cousin of Roberts.

In 1896, Roberts went to New York, where he stayed for about seven years. For the past fourteen years he has been living in England. When the war broke out he enlisted and later became associated with Lord Beaverbrooke in the Canadian War Records' Office, assisting in the preparation of the history of Canada's share in the Great War. He is now on the Cross-Canada Tour, and will visit many of the larger cities.

Roberts first ventured into print, in 1880, with a small volume of verse—Orion and other poems. This was followed later by others of poetry, fiction and a history of Canada. To Roberts belongs the honor of originating the modern nature story, which Ernest Thompson Seton has made so popular. The first story of this type he sold in the '80's to Harper's Magazine. His publishers were at first a bit chary of accepting the new style of story as they doubted its reception by the public.

In a biographical sketch of Roberts, in one of the little books in the series—Makers of Canadian Literature—a comparison is drawn of the work of these two noted Canadian nature writers. Seton is described as, "a patient naturalist collecting data with infinite pains, and describing what he has discovered with minute details. Roberts has neither the time nor the taste for this exacting science. He simply takes the wild creatures he loves, gives them a soul, makes them sharers in the common air and life of

the world, and the result is scientific and yet more than science."

Theodore Roosevelt, in a published article criticized this style of story and classed Roberts, Seton and Long as "Nature Fakirs," and Roberts, in a friendly way wrote in defence: "There are two distinct branches of nature writers, one headed by John Burroughs and the opposite school who are concerned in animal psychology, and who are supported in the belief that animals are actuated in varying degrees by a process akin to reason. That they do think and compare is our creed, and we are backed up by backwoodsmen, trappers and trainers of wild animals."

Some of his best known animal books are: Kindred of the Wild, The Feet of the Silences. In fiction there are: The Forge in the Forest, The Heart of the Ancient Wood, In the Morning of Time. The last mentioned book is one of a trilogy, based on prehistoric man and his animal associates. Roberts is now writing the second of these, The Overlords of the Earth, which is to be followed by The Drift. It would be impossible to list all of Roberts' books here as it is a long one. His literary output during recent years has been amazing.

Critics have said of his writing: that "it is the nature poetry of Roberts, Canadian in origin and feeling, that remains his most important contribution to literature." Another commentator on Roberts has said of him that "his printed page has carried Canada far beyond Canada." When he left Canada he altered in theme and style his verse writing.

And so of the writer and his work! But what of the man himself. What is the impress of his personality on those with whom he meets? His friends say of him that he has an extraordinary capacity for friendship, and that he is "generous almost to a fault, always compassionate, even to animals." A tutress in his early home said of him: "He was always helping lame dogs over a stile and getting no thanks." A personal friend of his, Robert Norwood, speaks of his unfailing kindness, his enthusiasm for the other fellow's work, his intellectual brain—the brain of a bank manager, strongly balanced, a mind that ranges easily over almost every topic—of his magnetic personality and his tender spirit.

On his trip through Western Canada he stayed to tea one afternoon with a gathering of Winnipeg newspaper women. We found him a delightful and interesting conversationalist. He said he was thrilled by Winnipeg, and went on to explain that after travelling through the many miles of wild land, rock and water lying between Toronto and Winnipeg, that it seemed a very gateway to a new and entirely different land, fairylike in its possibilities.

Travellers from all over the world have been deeply stirred by Western Canada, its vast stretches, and its beauty. It cannot fail to make a deep impression on a man of Roberts' talents, the poet, the writer, and a native son of Canada. It is possible that his visit will result in a selection of poems that will be a valuable addition to Canadian literature.

*The Countrywoman*

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The fruit we are distributing this spring will make your garden the delight of the family and the envy of the neighborhood.

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The Champion yields more fruit, a larger, firmer fruit and a higher-quality fruit than any everbearer grown in this country. Single plants have been known to produce a quart of berries under ideal conditions. If your soil will grow potatoes it will grow these strawberries. Plant in May and eat delightful strawberries from August to snowfall the same year. This luscious fruit will delight every member of the family. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	\$1.00 extra
50 plants, postpaid	1.90 extra
100 plants, postpaid	3.60 extra

SEE PAGE 37 OF THE MARCH 11 ISSUE OF THE GUIDE FOR A LIST OF PRIZES WHICH ARE BEING GIVEN FOR THE BEST REPORT DESCRIBING ACTUAL RESULTS OBTAINED WITH CHAMPION STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

### Summer-Bearing Strawberries

We recommend planting a small patch of both summer-bearing and everbearing strawberries. Senator Dunlap and the "Million Dollar" Dr. Burrill strawberries are the best June bearing varieties. Order which ever variety you prefer. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	\$ .45 extra
50 plants, postpaid	.80 extra
100 plants, postpaid	1.50 extra

### Miller and Latham Raspberries

The two best varieties for western conditions. The demand for these fine cultivated varieties of raspberries exceeds the supply. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you, postpaid, either Miller or Latham raspberry canes at the following prices:

12 canes	\$.60
25 canes	1.20
50 canes	2.10

### Macdonald Rhubarb

A fine red or strawberry variety, in which the sugar content has been greatly increased, the acidity or tartness decreased, and the flavor greatly improved. The stalks are exceptionally large and often two feet long. The skin of this variety is thin and does not have to be peeled off for cooking. It begins bearing early in spring and remains tender and juicy until freeze-up. Superior for preserve, pies and sauce, and requires only half the sugar. Try one or two root divisions of this improved rhubarb. Price, postpaid, when order is accompanied by your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription:

1 root division	\$.40 extra
2 root division	.75 extra
4 root division	1.40 extra

Fruit stock will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years. (Note the saving). A \$3.00 subscription entitles you to any three fruit offers. The varieties described above have been purchased from selected growers at lowest wholesale prices, and this advantage is being passed on to encourage fruit growing and enlarge our circle of readers. Planting time will soon be here, so send in your orders early to make sure of your selection.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# PUZZLE FIND THE DOG



First Four  
Prizes  
Each a  
Wrist  
Watch

500 Prizes  
of each a  
Fountain  
Pen

1000 Other  
Prizes

If you can solve this puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the dog with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.  
Dept. 5 WATERFORD, ONT.



CUT OUT AND RETURN TO US. No 3

## Distress in Cape Breton

The Co-operative Union of Canada, of Brantford, Ont., through W. C. Good, M.P., and George Keen, its president and general secretary, respectively, has issued an appeal to the co-operative societies of Canada and to co-operators individually in aid of the distress in Cape Breton. It is claimed in the circular the British Canadian Co-operative Society Ltd. is the largest and most successful consumers' co-operative society on the American continent, having returned to its members over \$1,000,000 in purchase dividends, and that it is operat-

ing two soup kitchens at No. 2 Mine, the centre of the worst distress. In two days 200 families were supplied with clothing. Some women were, through lack of clothing, unable to leave their homes to get it. A Toronto journalist, reporting to his newspaper, says: The work is admirably organized, that the helpers, all volunteers, are thoroughly conversant with the system, that the only overhead is gas for the express wagons, and that at one point 1,400 people were served, without a hitch occurring, in one day.

While the above mentioned appeal is made to co-operators, the Co-operative Union will gratefully accept, acknowledge and remit, without any deduction for expenses, to its affiliated organization, The British Canadian Co-operative Society, any contributions to the fund which may be sent in by the humanely-disposed public.

## Futures Tax Unconstitutional

Saskatchewan has won a complete victory in the long fight against the

Manitoba Grain Futures Taxation Act, according to a cable received by Attorney-General J. A. Cross, on Tuesday morning from London, reporting that the Privy Council had given the following decision:

"Grain futures appeal dismissed. First question, answer No. Second question, does not arise."

The following are the questions which were first submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, resulting in a decision upholding the protest from Saskatchewan. The province of Manitoba then appealed to the Privy Council.

"Question 1. Had the legislature of Manitoba authority to enact Chapter 17 of its statutes of 1923, intitled 'An act to provide for the collection of a tax from persons selling grain for future delivery'?"

"Question 2. 'If the said act be, in the opinion of this court, ultra vires in part, then in what part is it ultra vires'?"

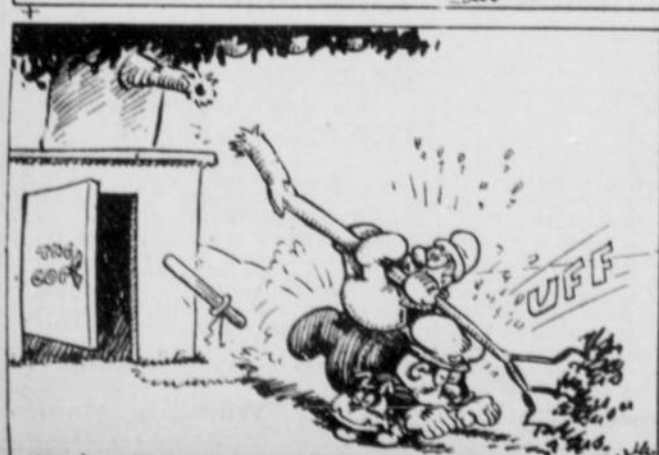
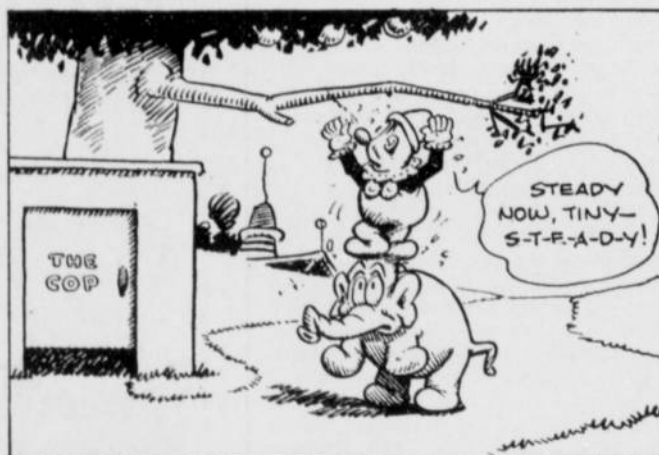
The act was passed by the Manitoba legislature and provided for the following tax on grain sold for future delivery: Flax seed 12 cents per thousand bushels; wheat 6 cents per thousand bushels; oats, barley and rye, 3 cents per thousand bushels.

Premier Dunning in his budget speech 1923 protested strongly against the proposed act, which had been introduced in the Manitoba legislature, and asked for the backing of the House in fighting what he declared was an unconstitutional method of taxation, and an endeavor to evade what was the manifest intention of the framers of The British North America Act.

The Marquis and Kota wheat which I seeded at even date last spring, yielded per acre as follows: Marquis 30 bus. per acre, and Kota 34 bus. per acre. There was no sign of rust on the Kota straw, while on the Marquis the rust was quite noticeable on the straw. The damage from the rust on the Marquis was quite obvious from the small berry and uneven sample, but the Kota was a full berry and uniform throughout.—John McCoy, Sinclair, Man.

## THE DOO DADS

Getting something which one has not earned, and especially getting something which belongs to someone else, usually brings trouble. So it did to Nicky Nutt of Doo-ville, and Tiny, his pet baby elephant. They were walking along the road when they came to a tree hanging full of fine apples. The pair stood and looked, their tongues fairly hanging from their mouths at sight of the fruit. Nicky soon determined to have some. "Gosh, Tiny!" he exclaimed, "just look at the big, juicy apples. Give me a boost up and I'll get one." Tiny did as he was told. Taking Nicky up as the circus elephants do, he placed Nicky on his head and stood on his hind feet, so that Nicky was lifted right up among the big apples. Nicky could scarcely keep his balance, and he was afraid the elephant would move and let him drop. "Steady, now Tiny," he kept saying, "steady." Tiny was holding steady until he happened to turn his eyes toward the ground, and peering under the fence he saw the grinning teeth of an immense bulldog. There was no doubt in Tiny's mind of what the bulldog meant to do, and Tiny had no intention of standing there and letting the dog tear a hole in his leg. That was the very last thing he was willing should happen. In his terror he forgot all about Nicky, balanced away up there among the apple boughs, and depending on Tiny to hold steady and save him from a fall. Tiny never wasted a thought on Nicky, but dropped his fore feet to the ground and ran as if a whole pack of dogs was at his heels. He was out of sight in a moment, leaving only a fog of dust down the road he had travelled. Nicky was just lucky enough to seize a branch of the tree as Tiny dropped from under him, and he was left hanging there, very angry. "Hey!" he yelled down at Tiny, not knowing that Tiny was already far away and running hard. "Whatcha tryin' to do! Break my neck!" But Nicky soon knew what the trouble was. His weight bent the bough dangerously low, and the great dog ran and leaped for Nicky's legs. "M' gosh!" cried Nicky, as he scrambled on top of the limb and drew his legs up. Then a big policeman stepped from behind the fence, looked at Nicky in the tree, and "Good stopped to pat the head of the dog. "Good work, old fellow," said he to the grinning bulldog. "You've earned the biggest bone you ever—" What else he might have said, nobody knows. The bough broke just then under Nicky's weight, and he fell headlong. Luckily for him, he did not land on the ground but struck squarely on the fat, policeman, who was much softer than the bulldog. Down went the policeman under the heavy blow, and he fell on top of the bulldog, flattening him out like a rug. Nicky sprang to his feet, but neither policeman nor dog was in condition to trouble him. They only lay there sleepily as Nicky ran for his life. And as he ran Nicky was saying, just as the fox said thousands of years ago about the grapes: "What do I care! I'll bet the apples were sour anyway."





## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

existing fiscal condition of the country. The minister was forced to announce a reduction of almost \$52,000,000 in the total revenues of the country for the full fiscal year. This, after all, represents a corresponding reduction in the taxation upon the people, but on the other hand, has forced the government by reason of the incessant calls upon the treasury from the Canadian National Railways, to reduce a surplus last year of some \$35,000,000 to a little over \$1,000,000 this year. Mr. Robb was also forced to admit that the national debt has been increased by some \$13,000,000.

Sir Henry Drayton, financial critic for the official Conservative opposition, at the conclusion of his speech, in the course of which he attacked the government's methods of bookkeeping, and turned a boasted surplus of a few million dollars into a deficit of \$17,000,000, moved the following amendment: "That conditions in Canada urgently demand reductions of taxation, especially of the sales tax and other levies, which have been increased by the present government; and the House regrets that the financial statement now presented shows no evidence of the economy necessary to make such reductions possible, but rather discloses an alarming increase in the public debt."

### Progressive Amendment

The above amendment was obviously designed by reason of its lack of reference to the tariff, to secure the support of members of all the opposition parties. The rules of the House provide that only one amendment can be moved to the address or to the budget. These rules, it may be said, were created when there were only two parties in the House. Robert Forke undertook not only to challenge the precedent but to express the distrust of the Progressives in the motive behind the Drayton amendment, and dissatisfaction at the failure of the government to continue its policy of tariff reform, by moving a sub-amendment as follows: "That this House regrets that the budget presented by the acting minister of finance contains evidence of the application of unsound principles of public finance, affords no relief from the excessive burdens of indirect taxation, and constitutes a failure to carry into effect substantial economies in public expenditure and the fiscal policy of the Liberal party, as from time to time enunciated; and that the policy of protection maintained in the present budget has greatly increased the cost of living and production, and has failed to provide adequate revenues, or to prevent serious depression in trade and industry."

"And be it further resolved, that a revision of the tariff schedules, based on the needs for revenue instead of on the principle of protection is long overdue, and should be immediately undertaken in order to bring down the cost of living and to place our industries on a permanently sound basis." The speech of Robert Forke was one of the best which he has ever delivered in the House. The Progressive leader, while by no means pessimistic as to the future of the Dominion, frankly declared that the time had come when increases in the national debt should cease. He declared further that a reduction in the capitalization of the Canadian National Railways to a point where the company could have some hope of making returns on operation was long overdue, and advocated a conference between Sir Henry Thornton and President Beatty, of the C.P.R., for the purpose of eliminating wasteful competition in service and duplication of lines.

The speaker, however, in accordance with the ruling he gave in a similar situation in 1922, maintained that only one amendment could be moved to the budget, and that the sub-amendment moved by Mr. Forke was therefore out of order. The Progressives appealed from the ruling to the House, and on a division the speaker was sustained by a vote of 129 to 50, all the Progressives voting with the minority.

Continued on Page 33

# EMPIRE

## FIRE WALL BOARD

TURNED EDGE  
PLASTER CAST IN SHEETS



There is probably no building material that will add more to the beauty, comfort and value of your home than

### EMPIRE WALL BOARD

Leaving a beautiful, smooth surface, it is sound, weather and vermin-proof, and it will not warp or crack.

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY

Manitoba Gypsum Company Ltd.  
WINNIPEG



"Hello Daddy - don't forget my Wrigleys"



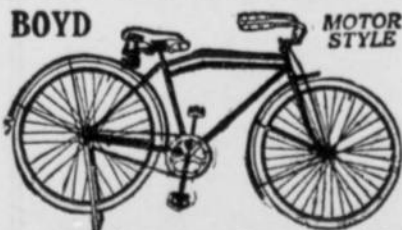
Slip a package in your pocket when you go home to-night.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, long-lasting sweet - for pleasure and benefit.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. It's a great little freshener



## WRIGLEY'S



Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

### MOTOR ATTACHMENTS

Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Odometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

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## Any Worn or Faded Woodwork

- IS A JOB FOR -

# MIRACLE

## VARNISHES and FINISHES

### Use It Anywhere!

MIRACLE is a high-grade finish for any woodwork. All surfaces—inside the home or outside—are the same to Miracle Varnish and Finishes. It gives a sure and superior finish anywhere. Anyone can apply it—You don't need to be an expert. There is only one quality and it covers an unusually large surface per gallon.

MIRACLE Varnish stains are clear  
MIRACLE Finishes are made in 28 beautiful colors.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK, ETC., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925**  
One mile east of Transcona, on Dugald Road, near Winnipeg.

80 "Karakule" Sheep, no better "Persian Lamb" obtainable. Sure money in sheep; come and get the best. Pair pedigree Clydesdale Mares, 6 and 7 years. Pair pedigree Clydesdale Colts. Pair Geldings, 6 years, 3,200 lbs. One Gelding, 5 years, 1,300 lbs. Two pedigree Shorthorn Bulls, 8 pedigree Shorthorns, 6 freshening soon. Six goats, heavy milking strain. Six Brown Turkeys, Bird Bros. "Imported," with gobblers. Entire household furniture, including high-class Goulay Piano; Office Desk, oak, roll top, good as new. Hudson Touring Car.

Terms: \$25 and under, cash; purchases over that amount one-third cash, balance November 1, 1925, on approved joint notes bearing 8 per cent interest; 7 per cent discount for cash.

Sale to commence 1:30 sharp. Take train from Union Depot, or bus from corner Portage and Main. Conveyance from Transcona to sale.

**A. D. SUTHERLAND, W. BRETT,**  
Proprietor. Auctioneer.

**FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN**  
Bulls of excellent quality, ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sex, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

**VALUABLE 1925 BOOKLET FREE, WITH COMPLETE**  
list of livestock and veterinary supplies. Animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON ORDER.**  
Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Co., Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 13-9

**FOR SALE—60 CATTLE. FOR PARTICULARS,**  
apply Joe Kiesel, Consul, Sask. 12-4

## HORSES AND PONIES

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON**  
Ivory, 11378, weight, 1,575 pounds; also Percheron stallion, Sir Quikie, 8493, age eight years. Have all certificates. Will trade for young work horses or cattle. Will give terms reliable parties. Erwin Jasper, Hartney, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION,**  
Ichnoln 2nd, 8605, weight 1,800, black, seven years, sound, heavy boned, highly pure-bred, leaves heavy young stock. Bargain for cash. Ben P. Jantz, Drake, Sask. 12-2

**SELLING—TRADE OR CLUB CLYDESDALE**  
stallion, nine years, schedule A. Eight-cylinder Chevrolet touring car for young horses or 30-60 Rumely oil-pull. Box 62, Treherne, Man.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,**  
rising 11, class A. Good stock horse. Melvin Bros., Pierson, Man. 13-3

**ELLING—EIGHT YOUNG, SOUND PERCHERON**  
grades, 1,300, 1,500, all \$700. L. Pail, Viking, Alta. 11-3

**FOR SALE OR HIRE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,**  
Lochnagar, 22149, age seven, 1,800. S. Wilson, Argyle, Man. 10-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHETLAND STALLION**  
and ponies, broken and gentle. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-4

**SELLING—TON PERCHERON, FIRST-CLASS**  
stock, five years in district, must change, enrolled. Terms. Claude Hicks, Marquis, Sask. 12-2

**HEAVY FRENCH DRAFT STALLION, SOUND,**  
age ten. Reasonable price. Sam McFarland, Tisdale, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED**  
Belgian stallion. Reason, six years same route. For particulars apply Box 206, Gadsby, Alta. 13-2

**SELLING FOR ROBERTS' ESTATE, PERCHERON**  
stallion, Rutheon, 8882. Ernest Hebert, St. Pierre, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—TWO CARS WORK HORSES, FIVE**  
to eight years, weighing 1,350 to 1,500. A. K. Walker, Burnstall, Sask. 12-4

**PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE**  
or exchange. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 12-4

**FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER**  
of Belgians. Stallions and fillies for sale.

## CATTLE—Shorthorns

**REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN**  
yearling bulls or heifers. Some beauties. Prices right. Crated for express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 13-5

**SELLING—SHORTHORNS, YOUNG BULLS,**  
roans, with size and quality. Also few females, bred or open. All high-class. W. H. Yardley, Martenthal, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,**  
six years, weight 1,700, \$65. S. Coleman, Le Roy, Sask.

## Holsteins

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, FIVE YEARS,**  
Major Johanna Dewdrop, dam a show-ring champion with official production record 19,030 pounds milk and 800 pounds butter one year. Sire's dam a 31-pounds cow out of 34-pound dam. Official production record furnished, T.R. tested, quiet, snap, \$100. Joseph Eley, Colonsay, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED GOVERNMENT-TESTED HOLSTEINS.**  
Cow, four years old, \$50; yearling heifer calf, \$30; cow and calf, \$75. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULLS, FROM OLD**  
Manitoba Agricultural College herd bull and accredited herd of Record of Performance cows. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 9-5

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, FROM BEST**  
milking stock, coming three years old, quiet, well marked, \$75. M. Winter, Lanigan, Sask.

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULLS AND COWS,**  
pure-bred accredited herd, yearling bull. Geo. Kent, Kenton, Man. 13-2

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, ALSO HEIFERS,**  
one to two years. All rock-bottom prices. Mrs. E. P. Gan, Russell, Man. 13-2

## LIVESTOCK—Various

### Ayrshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE YEARLING**  
bull and bull calf, from record producing stock. Howard, Aneroid, Sask. 12-2

### Jerseys

**SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS,**  
two and four years old, good stock. Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 13-2

### Red Polls

#### RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The farmer's cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records, write: **P. J. HOFFMANN, Sec., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n, ANNAHEIM, SASK.**

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL,**  
Delmer, 4893, sure stock getter. Fred Parsons, Fortier, Man. 12-2

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE,**  
both sex, all ages. Prices reasonable. Write W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 10-6

### Herefords

**SELLING—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS,**  
rising two, sure breeders, accredited herd. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 9-6

### SWINE—Yorkshires

**BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10,**  
papers; bred sows, \$30. Toulouse ganders, \$3.00. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR,**  
extra long bacon, 22 months, \$22, papers included. George Rear, Ridgedale, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS,**  
seven months old, \$25, papers included. A. L. Gordon, Della, Alta. 11-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOAR,**  
No. 100259, age, 12 months. Geo. D. Harper, Arden, Man. 11-3

### Hampshires

**McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE, MARCH PIGS,**  
from lengthy mature, exhibition stock. When weaned, each \$10; two, \$18; three, \$25. Pedigreed. Ten per cent discount ordered before Easter. Satisfaction guaranteed. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 13-3

### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, \$12;**  
unrelated trios, \$30. O. J. Bourassa, Ladefche, Sask. 12-2

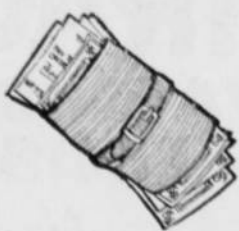
**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROC BRED SOWS**  
for \$30. Mrs. J. H. Hicks, Ladefche, Sask. 11-3

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE, SABLE AND**  
white, farm bred pups, parents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient, males, \$10; females, \$8.00; dog, six months old, \$12. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Manitoba. 12-5

**TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH,**  
dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES—PRICES**  
reasonable. Write for particulars. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrotie, Sask. 9-5



## Machinery

Little Guide Ad. Sells Threshing Outfit for \$1620; a Tractor for \$600, etc.

Every year The Guide sells thousands of dollars' worth of used machinery, and sales in excess of \$1,000 are (there were many others similar in character)—a year when money was none this spring. Yes, 1925 is the year of extraordinary opportunities for classified Tractor should find a quick and ready market. If you read the testimonials results:

"I am very pleased to write these few lines to give you my opinion on your paper as an advertiser. During the last six years I have used several farm papers for this purpose, but must admit that The Grain Growers' Guide gives best results for quick and profitable deals. Last spring I advertised a Threshing Outfit for sale. The Guide brought me 43 replies from \$1,620. I'll say that is fast and profitable work."—Chris. Ness, Spy Hill.

"In the spring of 1924, I advertised in The Guide to sell a 14-28 Allwork Tractor. I received 25 replies from all over Western Canada. I sold it for \$600, 20 days after my ad. appeared."—S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man.

If we did it for them last year—We can do it this year for you

Note in particular that these two sales took place last spring, and that a Threshing Outfit changed hands so early in the year. It shows that little Guide Buy or Exchange anything you'll find The Guide just as quick to get results if you will tell your story in a little Guide Classified Ad. There is a tremendous up their requirements and thinking of getting on the land. Send The Guide your expectations.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE—The regular spring buying rush is at its height now—in another 30 days the bulk of the buying will be done. If you have for sale or want Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses and Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Clovers, Farm Lands, etc.—advertise now!

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**REGISTERED FEMALE RUSSIAN WOLF-**  
hound, six months, white and orange markings. Grand sire is Count Debascio, champion of Canada, and also International champion, \$25. Registered males coming 1 year, \$40. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

**SELLING—CROSSED STAG AND GREYHOUND**  
pups, two males, black, \$25; brown pairs, \$20; parents, guaranteed, \$125. L. A. Johnson, Mozart, Sask.

**IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH SILVER**  
Foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

**SELLING—FOX TERRIERS, MALES, EIGHT**  
months; females, one year; real gopher getters; \$8.00 each. Hamilton Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 13-2

**CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD**  
fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg.

## POULTRY—Various

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CURRIE'S EGG-**  
laying strain, \$2.00 each; Mammoth Bronze gobblers, beauties, \$5.00 each; turkey hens, \$3.00 each. Robert R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-4

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, BLACK WYANDOTTES,**  
Golden Wyandottes, R. C. Minors. Cockerels from \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.50 setting. T. Merryweather, Minnedosa, Man. 13-5

**SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH. ED.**  
Sergeant, Davidson, Sask. 12-3

## BABY CHICKS

### ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Baby chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from bred-to-lay stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, breeders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies, catalogue free.

369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

**BABY CHICKS** Our 40,000-Egg Incubator turns them out strong and healthy. Every chick from selected pure-bred stock. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for price list.—UNITED FARMS HATCHERY, MYRTLE STREET, WINNIPEG.

**BABY CHICKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR**  
sale—Our breeding Rocks are all well marked birds of fine laying ability. White Leghorns are strong, vigorous, early maturing, heavy-laying stock. Even May chicks of this breed will mature in time for winter-laying. A pen of our Wyandottes is now leading in the Laying Contest at Lethbridge. Every Wyandotte male we use is from a hen with a record of 200 eggs or better. Write for prices. Poultry Branch, Department of Agriculture, 9627-105a Avenue, Edmonton. 13-3

**BABY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY, HATCHED**  
from our own eggs, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. May, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$8.00 per 100. After April 30, \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 12-5

**BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—GEORGE**  
Frame, breeder, Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Anconas, under government supervision. Box 606, Winnipeg. 12-3

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED HIGH EGG-**  
record strains in all the leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 10-18

## POULTRY

**BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING**  
strain. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 403 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg.

**BABY CHICKS, ALL STANDARD BRED; TUR-**  
keys, winners Minneapolis, Chicago, Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Hopkins, Minn. 10-10

**PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER**  
100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-13

## HATCHING EGGS

**HATCHING EGGS** from pure-bred Farm Barred Rocks, mated to government approved and banded males by government poultry promoter. Hen matings, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$10. Pullet matings, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$8.50. Fertility guaranteed.—Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man.

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM MAMMOTH**  
Bronze turkeys, with weight and quality. Pen headed by first Royal, first Guelph. Hens include first Royal pullet, 1923, and my winning pullet, Alberta Provincial, 1923. Eggs, \$1.00 each. Order early. Syd Coldwell Pollockville, Alta. 11-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAND-**  
dottes eggs, Martin's Regal-Dorcas strain. Hens mated to cockerels hatched from Martin's pens. Nos. 1 to 10. Winter layers, free range, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.75 for 60; \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Givins, Sask. 13-5

**MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BRED-TO-**  
lay Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks, 25c. each. Sisters of this flock are holding fourth place at present Brandon Egg-Laying Contest. Mrs. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 11-3

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING**  
eggs, real winter layers, pen of pullets laid 1251 eggs January, flock headed by males direct from Martin's high record pens, \$1.75 15; \$3.00 30; \$8.00 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldridge, Alta. 12-3

**HATCHING EGGS—OFFICIAL CONTEST WIN-**  
nings, first, Alberta; first, Saskatchewan; first, Washington; second, Michigan; Leghorns, \$2.50 per 15 up; Rocks, \$3.50, 15 up. Winter Egg Poultry Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 12-3

**S. C. ANCONAS, THE WINTER LAYERS.**  
Seven entries, seven awards and silver cup, Winnipeg, 1925. Hatching eggs. Order early. Pullet for sale. Keddie, 485 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg.

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BAR-**  
red Rocks, dark and light matings, \$2.00 for 15 eggs; reduction on over three settings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 12-2

**GUARANTEED HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-**  
lay Barred Plymouth Rocks. Hens government inspected. Mated to Park's pedigree, bred-to-lay roosters, imported direct. 17 eggs, \$3.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 12-2

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM**  
bred-to-lay stock, mated to Lethbridge experimental Farm cockerels, \$2.00 per 15. J. J. Mun, Empress, Alta. 12-2

**TRAP-NESTED BARRED ROCKS, RECORDS**  
200 eggs. Males from 224 hens. Settings, \$3.00; two, \$5.00, postpaid. Limvill Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 12-3

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION**  
strain, White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers. \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100; ship C.P.R. or C.N. M. Ray, Bellevue, Man. 11-5

**EGGS AND CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED**  
Rocks, Guild strain, eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$5.00, 100; baby chicks, \$22, 100, delivered. Albert Mantz, Belle Plaine, Sask. 13-6

**HATCHING EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT-**  
approved Barred Rocks, headed by E. B. Thompson males, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00, 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 13-5

**ROSE COMB ANCONAS, HEAVY WINTER**  
layers, eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.00, 100; \$12 for 200; high fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Balzer, Man. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED**  
Rocks, approved flock, selected strains, mated by government expert, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR-**  
cas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator filled, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carleton Place, Ont. 13-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING**  
eggs from Manitoba approved flock, headed by Record of Performance birds, \$1.25 setting; \$6.00, 100. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 13-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM**  
heavy winter layers, 138 birds laid 7711 during the winter, \$2.00 per setting, \$9.00 per 100. Fred Sedgewick, Killam, Alta. 13-2

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED ROSE**  
Comb White Wyandottes, excellent layers, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 13-2

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red eggs, college strain, \$1.50 per setting. Bert Coates, Glenboro, Man. 13-3

**HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE,**  
heavy-laying strain, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 30;**  
\$8.00, 100. Mrs. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 13-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING SINGLE COMB WHITE**  
Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. A. Wright, Sidewood, Sask. 13-8

**CLERKE'S RED FARM, WINNERS AT EGG-**  
laying Contest and big shows, 225-egg strain, \$1.00 setting. Vernon, B.C. 13-8

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Anna Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 13-2

**CUSTOM HATCHING—OUR GUARANTEE PRO-**  
tect you. Write for particulars. M. E. Brecht, Deloraine, Man. 12-8

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM**  
winter-laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. R. Henry, Gray, Sask. 11-3

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

### BRED-TO-LAY TURKEYS

Pullets from our record-laying hens at \$4.00 and \$5.00, also hatching eggs from same; cash and at once, 30c and 40c each. Write for prices at 25 up. Mammoth Bronze.—CHARLES CUTHBERT, LLOYDMINSTER, ALTA.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE**  
20-25 pounds, \$6.00 and \$7.00; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. C. Dettall, Fourniville, Sask.



## POULTRY

**LARGE PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00;**  
Toulouse geese, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00; eggs, 30c.  
each; turkey eggs, nine, \$2.50. J. Rodger, Mac-  
donald, Man.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00;**  
gobblers, \$5.00. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 10-5

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER**  
sex, \$4.00. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask. 10-5

**DUCKINGS, PEKINS, WHITE HARRONA**  
Bros., Beulah, Manitoba. 13-9

**FIRST PRIZE PEKIN DUCKS, DRAKES, \$2.50,**  
Mrs. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 13-2

## Plymouth Rocks

**GENERATIONS BREEDING FOR EGG PRO-**  
duction, highest winnings in Record of Performance  
and Registration Classes, Alberta Provincial Show,  
1923-1924. Light or dark matings, eggs, \$5.00  
for 15. Limited number eggs supplied from my  
special pen registered hens. All with records over  
200 mated to son of 302-egg hen, 75c per egg; \$10  
for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham,  
Calgary, Alberta.

**50 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from Saskatchewan University and Col. White's  
strains, selects only, graded by Saskatchewan  
government grader, guaranteed healthy, large,  
well-marked. Davidson Poultry Society, David-  
son, Sask. 13-2

**BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY, FIVE GEN-**  
erations with records from 251 to 277 eggs. Pedigree  
with every bird. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00. Com-  
pensation guaranteed. Chas. Williamson,  
Vanguard, Sask. 10-5

**YOU WILL GET RESULTS FROM MY BREED-**  
ing pen of 25 trap-nested Barred Rock hens,  
selected from 100 trap-nested, winter-laying pullets  
mated to two university cockerels, costing \$15;  
eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Frank Barnett, Star City,  
Sask. 12-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, STRICTLY**  
bred-to-lay strain, excellent winter layers, hatching  
eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 120. O. Kolstad,  
Viscount, Sask. 12-5

**PAID \$250 PEN OF THOMPSON'S BARRED**  
Rocks. Five pullets and cockerels, \$5.00 each.  
Ship on approval. Charles Clarke, Vernon, B.C. 13-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE**  
laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00;  
eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 9-5

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, NICELY**  
marked, good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.  
Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 9-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,**  
heavy-laying strain, \$2.00. B. McBain, Cremona,  
Alta. 13-2

**PURE BRED - TO - LAY BARRED ROCK**  
roosters, from Experimental Farm eggs, \$2.25  
each; \$3.75 for two. Edgar Johnson, Wilkie, Sask. 12-5

**PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH EGG**  
strain, imported stock, \$4.00 each. C. A. Larson,  
New Norway, Alta. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
\$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 12-3

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED-**  
for beauty and utility. Won eight prizes Saskato-  
on Show, 1925, including first, second and third  
in laying class. Choice pullets, \$2.50 to \$5.00  
each; cockerels, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson,  
Tessier, Sask. 12-2

**PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED**  
cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00; bred-to-lay strain.  
Mrs. E. M. Wurts, Duff, Sask. 12-3

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH.**  
Eggs from laying strain flock, \$2.00 15. J. A.  
Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 12-2

**RED COCKERELS, BOTH COMBS, \$2.00 EACH.**  
W. B. Gregg, Tregarya, Sask. 12-2

## Leghorns

**DOUBLE YOUR EGG-PRODUCTION—SINGLE**  
Comb White Leghorn cockerels, Ferris 300-egg  
strain, \$5.00; same strain home mated with grand-  
sons of famous Victory Lady, \$2.00; slightly frosted,  
\$1.50. All snaps. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 13-3

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS,**  
\$3.50 and \$5.00 each; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn  
cockerels, \$2.50 each; Single Comb White Leghorn  
cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thomas Richards, Lovat,  
Sask. 9-5

**100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, YEAR HENS,**  
\$1.00; pullets, \$1.25, from good laying strain.  
White Bruce Brooks, Gouffard, Sask. 13-2

**THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—PULLETS**  
and eggs for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-4

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings,  
dam's records, 202 to 267. Sires, New York State  
and Fair winners. Prices, 10c., 15c., and 20c.  
each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson,  
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., member R.O.P. 11-3

**PULLETS, MARTIN STRAIN, IMPROVED BY**  
years careful trap-nesting, \$2.00 each; hatching  
eggs, \$2.00 setting. Newcombe's Poultry Farm,  
Onaway, Alta. 10-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, from good winter layers, Government in-  
spected flock, \$2.50 each. James Alexander,  
Goodwater, Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE**  
Wyandotte cockerels, Martin strain, price \$2.00;  
hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. G. Jefferson, Mayfield  
Station, Manitoba. 12-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,**  
sired by champion male in entire show at Estevan,  
\$5.00 each. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 12-5

**FOR SALE—CHOICE WHITE ROSE COMB**  
Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Ivon Lane,  
Clanwilliam, Man. 12-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S**  
best, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00.  
Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

**SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00  
for 15. Jas. Grant, Pipestone, Man. 12-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN'S**  
Regal-Dorcas, fine birds, \$2.50. James Ewens,  
Bethany, Man. 12-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings,  
\$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN**  
strain, \$2.00. Walter Tait, Cereal, Alta. 12-2

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
Ewing's, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting. Alex. Black,  
Aldrie, Alta. 11-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50,**  
100. T. Long, Minot, Man. 11-6

**ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO,**  
\$5.00. J. C. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-2

## Minorcas

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA**  
cockerels, \$2.00 each. Will exchange hatching eggs  
in season. Guy Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 13-3

**MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-**  
orcas cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price  
\$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 12-2

## POULTRY

## Poultry Supplies

**STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING,**  
dipping or odor. Kills every louse or mite  
refused. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00  
brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veteri-  
nary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg,  
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**INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS, 75 CENTS**  
each, postpaid. Community Store, 484 St. Mary's  
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## Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE**  
lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway  
offers exceptional opportunity to prospective  
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mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are  
ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small  
portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming  
purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured.  
Schools in these districts are established by the  
Department of Education where there is a mini-  
mum of ten children of school age. Transportation  
on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers.  
Fries range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16  
years to pay. Full information on application to  
R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway,  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH**  
free use of the land for one year and privilege of  
paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile  
prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be  
purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per  
cent. of the purchase price cash; no further pay-  
ment until the end of the second year; balance  
payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No  
payment of principal and interest together exceeds  
7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write  
for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,  
Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East,  
Calgary.

**IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000**  
acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition,  
good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth  
as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights  
from government, two miles from station. All  
works personally owned and good working order.  
Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros.,  
Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

**EQUIPPED 480 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES FROM**  
Birtle, 200 acres cultivated, balance meadow,  
pasture and prairie. Good buildings and large  
equipment, seed and feed and household effects.  
Low price. \$2,000 cash required. Some exchange  
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**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR**  
sale, cheap in famous Canwood and Big River,  
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Virgo Nielson, Big River, Sask. 11-5

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sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy  
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**GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, BEST DISTRICTS IN**  
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are still low; let us help you. State Immigration  
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no matter where located. Particulars free. Real  
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**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. O. L. HAR-**  
wood, Brandon. 12-13

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**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING**  
farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black,  
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**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM**  
for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 12-5

## SEEDS

**SELLING—BLISS TRIUMPH POTATOES,**  
earliest known, 100 eyes, postpaid, \$1.25; bushel,  
\$1.75. Also sweet clover, \$12, 100 pounds. Fred  
Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 11-3

**SELLING—BURBANK SEED POTATOES,**  
price, graded, \$1.35; under grade, \$1.15; bushel;  
sacks free; cash with order. Car of Abundance  
seed oats for sale, price on application. A. G.  
Wilke, Yellow Grass, Sask. 12-3

**BUCKWHEAT, SILVER-HULLED, CLEANED,**  
\$1.50 bushel, bags extra. A. Pogue, Bagot, Man. 12-3

## SEEDS

## Various

## DUE TO LOWER COMMERCIAL QUOTATIONS WE ANNOUNCE

## REVISED PRICES

Registered Marquis and Red Fife Wheat, \$2.25  
per bushel. Put up in two-bushel sacks at 9c  
per bus. extra.

Sweet Clover, \$12; Western Rye Grass, \$11  
per cwt. Saskatchewan-grown cleaned seed.  
Clover properly scarified.

Write for our prices on other Registered Seed.

**SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED**  
**GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N**  
**LIMITED**  
REGINA, SASK.

## SEED WHEAT

**FOR sale MARQUIS WHEAT \$1.80 per bushel,**  
including bags, f.o.b. Flaxcombe.

**CASH WITH ORDER.**

**SAMPLE ON REQUEST**

**S. M. WEBB**

**FLAXCOMBE (C.N.R.) SASK.**

**MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING,**  
clean, pure, tested, heavy yielder, price \$2.10,  
sacked. Banner oats, plump, heavy, sample, 85c.  
sacked; sample, 10c. Gordon Lintott, Raymore,  
Sask.

**SELLING—DURUM KUBANKA SEED WHEAT,**  
\$2.25, f.o.b. Headingly, Man.; also 400 bushels  
Premost flax, sample No. 54-6865. O. Philippot,  
Headingly.

**OATS FOR SEED IN CAR LOTS, 60c. ALSO**  
Marquis wheat and flax. Chas. Haverstick, Do-  
main, Man.

**O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, \$1.00 BUSHEL:**  
Buckwheat, \$1.25 bushel. Send bags. O. Kirk,  
Ochre River, Man. 13-2

**3,500 VICTORY OATS, GERMINATION, 97.**  
Also 500 six-rowed barley. For samples and  
prices. Lee Millmore, Smiley, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.00 BUSHEL.**  
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**FOR SALE—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.40 BUSHEL,**  
bags extra. G. Newmann, Waskada, Man.

**BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, \$1.80**  
bushel. S. G. McAdoo, Maryfield, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—MANCHURIAN SUNFLOWER SEED,**  
\$9.00 cwt. Ralph Thornton, Sedalia, Alta. 12-5

## Wheat

**BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT—THE**  
earliest hard red spring wheat. Yielded 46 bushels  
per acre last year. Of good milling value. Matures  
from ten to 14 days earlier than Marquis. Seed  
from Burbank cost \$5.00 per pound. In 1923 it  
matured fully while Marquis grown under same  
conditions graded only feed. Have a limited  
quantity still on hand at \$2.50 per bushel, in two-bushel  
bags. Bags, 25c. Apply to C. Wiechman, Tre-  
herne, Man.

**SELLING—KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT**  
wheat. Has put Deloraine district on its feet. 25  
bushels to acre. Marquis on next section went 13  
bushels No. 5 northern. Sample, 5c.; mill run,  
\$2.00; Acme, \$2.25; Kota, \$2.25. H. L. Mont-  
gomery, Deloraine, Man.

**IMPROVED FOR 15 YEARS BY CAREFUL**  
hand selection, our Marquis is not only pure, but  
remarkably heavy yielder; germination 95%.  
First generation, \$5.50 per bag; second generation,  
\$4.20. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 6-6

**SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT,**  
second generation, sacked and sealed by the Sas-  
katchewan Seed Growers' Association. Price,  
\$2.50 per bushel, including sacks. W. L. Owens,  
Eaton, Sask.

**CLEARING SMALL QUANTITY EITHER MY**  
splendid creations, No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, slightly  
mixed, \$3.50; bags, 25c. Brothch Seeds, Moose  
Jaw, Sask.

**KOTA WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, CLEAN,**  
grown on breaking, government germination test,  
93 per cent. in ten days, \$2.50 bushel, bags extra.  
Ole Hegland, Venn, Sask. 11-3

**SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, GROWN FROM**  
registered seed, absolutely clean, \$2.40, sacked.  
Timothy seed, government tested, \$10 per 100  
pounds, sacked. N. Barker, Holland, Man. 10-6

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD**  
generation purity, 99.99% germination; 98% in  
four days. \$2.20 per bushel, sacked. J. White,  
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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## Business Before Pleasure With Sam Hadley

Beside the blazing kitchen stove, with oven doors ajar, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked of the bazaar. "I know they'll have a cracking time, but don't you reckon, maw, that I had better stay at home and haul that barley straw?" "Indeed, you'll not!" said Mrs. Sam, "for Perkins' ones and us have planned to eat together, Sam, and they would make a fuss!" "But maw," said Sam, "I'd ought to stay and cultivate the corn, and then you know as well as I my Sunday pants are torn!" "Your Sunday pants are darned again, you couldn't find the place; and Sam, our Willie and our Tom are in the peanut race!" I think the haymow's leaking some, though Willie thinks it's not. I think we'd better fix that roof, and mow that vacant lot!" "But Sam, our Willie's going to speak his piece about the flag, and Dick is going to try to guess the beans that's in a bag!" "I know," said Sam, "but maw, you see the pasture gate is down; I should stay home and fix that up and not hike off for town!" "But Sam, our Susie plans to sing her song about the war, and don't you mind the hit she made the time she sang before? But, course, if you don't wish to go, Tom, Susie, Dick and I, can ride along with Perkins' ones and Will with Frank McBye!" Sam Hadley wound his silver watch, then gravely shook his head. "I think," said he, "the all of us had better get to bed. We'd better get an early start. I reckon, maw, don't you? If everybody's going to go, why I'm a-going too!"

## SEEDS

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selected by Premier Bracken and grown on his  
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wheat, registered, second prize Toronto, Wm.  
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**SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, PURE AND CLEAN,**  
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noxious weeds, germination test 96%, very heavy  
yielder, earlier than Banner, 80c. bushel. A. L.  
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Government test 92%. Price 67c., cleaned, track.  
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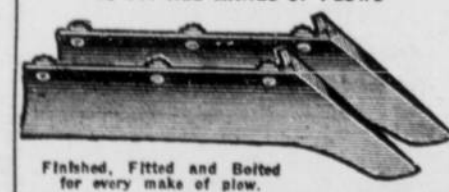
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## MISCELLANEOUS

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**TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR** furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. Search Street, Regina, Sask.

**RAW FURS—I WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET** prices for No. 1 badger, December caught well, white weasel, spring rats. 1 pay royalty and mail or express charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Spring-side, Sask.

**SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES.** Furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty-five cents per pound paid for horsehair, delivered, Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th Street East.

**SHIP TO US YOUR SPRING MUSKRATS,** horsehair and beef hides. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 13-5

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,** Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

### HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

**HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE** clover, \$7.50 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality buckwheat, \$6.40 per crate 60-pound. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed pure, \$12 cash per crate of six imperial gallons, f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90 pound to crate, E. Warren RR No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 11-4

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP, RIGHT FROM THE** farm to the consumer, crate of ten gallons, \$20. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 13-5

**SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY,** \$5.00; mixed honey, \$6.00. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 12-5

### HOSPITALS

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**NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM** homes. 400 candle power. No danger. Economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

**TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS** range. The Arro-Kerro kerosene vaporizer does the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable. Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arro Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw.

### LUMBER FENCE POSTS ETC

#### CORDWOOD

**CEDAR AND TAMARACK FENCE POSTS** WILLOW PICKETS, SPRUCE POLES, SLABS  
Write for delivered prices  
**THE NORTHERN CARTAGE CO.**  
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

**LUMBER, CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS,** tamarack, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

**LUMBER—SHINGLES—MILLWORK—CAR** lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

**HAVE A QUANTITY OF TWO AND THREE-** inch tamarack plank, suitable for bridge covering, for sale cheap. D. Saunders, La Vallee, Ont. 9-5

**DRY TAMARACK CORDWOOD, \$4.25 CORD,** f.o.b. Laurier, Man. E. Terrillon, Laurier, Man. 9-5

**TELEPHONE POLES AND AXE-SPLIT POSTS,** 15 to 18 inches in circumference, 7 and 8 feet long. F.o.b. Avola, B.C. A. Manson. 12-9

**CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR** station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

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**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURRENT** rates on improved farm property. W. J. Christie & Co., 300 Paris Building, Winnipeg. 13-5

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**PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$30 A WEEK.** Learn by home study. Catalogue free. Dept. 15, Royal College of Science, Toronto, Canada.

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#### RASPBERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES

We are the largest growers of Berries in Western Canada, and we can supply you with the very best varieties of Standard and Everbearing Raspberry Canes and Strawberry Plants. Our prices are reasonable. Write at once for Price List to Bates' Strawberry Ltd. Office: 836 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

**J. H. BATES, Manager**  
NURSERY AT LYDIATT, MAN.

**RASPBERRIES—OHTA, LATHAM, 100, \$6.00;** Joseph, \$1.00. St. Regis Everbearing, Sunbeam, 100, \$5.00. Everbearing, Progressive Strawberries, 100, \$2.50; Joseph, 75c; Senator Dunlap Strawberries, 100, \$2.50; Joseph, 60c. Black Currants, 100, \$1.00; white and pink, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 100, \$1.00; Spirea White Rose, red and pink, 60c.; Peonies, red, white, pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus Roots, Caragana Trees, dozen 40c.; 100, \$2.00; Native Ferns, 25c. Postpaid. Neilson Clark, Trembank, Man. 10-5

**STRAWBERRIES, JULY BEARING; RASP-** berry roots, \$3.50, 100; gooseberry roots, \$2.00; winter onions, \$2.00, 25; willow and poplar cuttings, 75c., 100; caragana cuttings, \$2.00, 100; Virginia creepers, 15c. each; horseradish, \$2.00, 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carleton Place, Ont. 13-6

**CUTHBERT RASPBERRY ROOTS, WHILE** they last, \$3.00 per 100. Order now. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

**CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.** No run out plants, our stock direct originator. Fruit 100 days after planting. \$5.00, 100, postpaid. June-bearing Million Dollar, \$2.25, 100, postpaid. Pittman, Waushope, Sask. 13-3

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**FOR SALE—SIX-YEAR-OLD ASPARAGUS** roots, 75c. per dozen. Mrs. M. H. Bull, Yorkton, Sask. 12-5

**\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH-** lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors' Falls, Minn. 5-14

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### RADIO SUPPLIES

**PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR** radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-20

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#### THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO SELL** "Wear-Ever" aluminum kitchen utensils direct to the consumer by our exclusive demonstration method. Good opportunity to build up a business of your own either on a full time or part time basis. Apply by letter only to Northern Aluminum Co. Limited, c/o H. C. Irwin, 207 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

**WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR** line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard, MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 11-2

**WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL** wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

**FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, \$150-\$250 MONTHLY;** railroads everywhere. Railway Association, Box 22 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 11-3

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##### WINNIPEG

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The services of our organization are gladly placed at your disposal.

**WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-** ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL** bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardiner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

**SELLING—15 UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'** shares, \$30 each. Geo. F. Wright, Teikwa, B.C. 11-3

### TAXIDERMISTRY

**WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,** Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 9-5

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**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA** Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

**FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-** bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

### TYPEWRITERS

**ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET—GUARANTEED** rebuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond typewriters. The Hammond Type-writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 12-5

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 29

### "A Crime Against the People"

From the government side in the course of the debate, a voice from the maritime provinces was heard. J. J. Hughes, of Queens, Prince Edward Island, very frankly declaring that the trouble with Confederation today was the inability of the various zones thereof to trade with the nearest markets, namely to the south. "The rejection of the reciprocity agreement of 1911," said Mr. Hughes "was a crime against the people of the North American continent; it was a greater crime against the people of Canada, and a still greater crime against the people of the maritime provinces. It was an utter denial and repudiation of all the Tory promises, pledges and professions of the previous thirty-odd years, and the means employed to win that election were as vicious as the end was bad, and should never be forgiven by the people of Canada. To be condemned to wander in the wilderness for forty times forty years would not be sufficient punishment for the great betrayal of 1911."

### Petersen Contract Committee

During the week the special committee which will enquire into the Petersen contract and investigate the government's proposal for the control of ocean freight rates, was struck. It consists of Messrs. Black, of Halifax; Drayton, of West York; Stevens, of Centre Vancouver, all Conservatives; Halbert, of North Ontario; Johnston, of Last Mountain; Kennedy, of Gengarry; Leader, of Portage la Prairie, all Progressives; and Duff, of Lunenburg; Fiset, of Rimouski; MacKay, of Oxford; MacMaster, of Brome; McMurray, of North Winnipeg; Rinfret, of St. James, Montreal; Sinclair, of Queens, and Stork, of Skeena, all Liberals.

A complaint has been made by W. C. Good, of Brant, representing the so-called "Ginger Group," and the Labor and Independent members, in all comprising thirteen, that they have no representation upon this committee. This complaint, however, has received but little sympathy. Progressive members pointing out that the "Ginger Group" separated last session from the parent party because of objection to leadership and whip domination, and that if they now find themselves isolated in the matter of official representation they have only themselves to blame.

### To Continue Pool

Following a successful year with the Melfort Hog Pool, three hundred and fifty farmers of the district met in the theatre, on Tuesday afternoon, and decided to form a separate organization apart from the Melfort Co-operative and devote its activities to cattle and hog shipping on the pooling plan.

Owing to the enormous amount of shipping done during the past year, no less than \$143,180 worth of livestock having been handled, it was felt that a separate body was necessary, and the following are appointed the provisional board of the Melfort Livestock Shippers Co-operative Association Limited: W. B. Grainger, Geo. Scott, T. Bethune, R. Dickie, Geo. Hawke, H. O. Hanson, M. A. Hoppes, A. H. McEwen, T. Higgins.

W. Waldron, provincial markets commissioner, addressed the meeting, and emphasized the benefits to be derived from the co-operative marketing of farm produce. He mentioned the investigation to be carried out shortly into the possibilities of cattle pooling under a provincial body, and also referred to the new egg and poultry pool campaign. J. W. Purse represented the United Grain Growers, and congratulated the association on the enormous stride they had made during the past year and referred to the good work done by their shipper, E. Grant. G. H. Whiting occupied the chair, and Robert Mackay, the popular manager of the Melfort Co-operative, also addressed the meeting.

## Stop Using a Truss



Reduced Fac-Simile Gold Medal

**STUART'S PLAPAP-PADS** are different from the truss, being mechanical-chemical applications made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the public bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. Write name on Coupon and send TODAY. Plapap Co., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapap.

## "Old Sight"

Your eyes are subject to the wear and tear of age the same as your other organs. Most people over forty suffer from "old sight."

This results in discomfort and sometimes sickness, which proper attention will overcome.

The only possible way of correcting eye defects is through an eye examination.

Satisfy yourself by a visit to an optometrist.

## "Save Your Sight"

Submitted by the Optometrical Associations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

## Strawberries

Everbearing Champion	20 for \$1.00
Ohta and Latham Raspberries	10 for \$1.00
These are two great Raspberries.	
Wild Plums, fine trees, 5 ft.	4 for 60c
Everybody can grow Wild Plums.	
Virginian Creeper, good roots	4 for 50c
Red Currants, well rooted	per doz. \$1.50
Black Currants, well rooted	per doz. \$2.00
Very Best Red Rhubarb	per doz. \$1.50
Opata and Sapa Plums, on wild plum roots, 5 ft.	75c
Compass Cherry, on wild plum roots, 5 ft.	75c
Hardy Hybrid Apples, 5 ft.	50c
Transcendent Crab, 5 ft.	50c
Caragana, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	per 100 \$3.00
Peonies, Red and White, 50c	Golden Iris, 20c
Lilac, 2 ft.	25c
Honeysuckle, 5 ft.	50c
Maple Seedlings, 12 to 14 in.	per 100 \$1.00
Russian Willow Cuttings	per 100 70c
Russian Poplar Cuttings	per 100 75c

Come to my place on Monday, come on Sunday, come any day all summer long and see these beautiful plants loaded with red, ripe fruit. What a perfect delight. Isn't that just lovely? Plant a few and grow your own plants. Send for printed directions and Price List. I pay all mail and express charges.

John Caldwell, Virden, Man.

## Live Hens

### WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat	22c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	16c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	13c
Young Roosters, in good condition	14-17c
Ducks, in good condition	20c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., in good condition	13c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs., in good condition	16c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs., in good condition	15c
Turkeys, Old Toms	12c
Old Roosters	9c
Geese	Best Market Price

All prices are live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until April 20, inclusive. Write for rates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.  
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



WINNIPEG FUTURES]									
March 23 to March 28, inclusive.									
	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 172	168	170	167	166	161	170	97		
July 169	165	167	165	159	159	166	99		
Oct. 138	134	138	136	134	133	136	98		
Oats—									
May 52	51	51	51	50	50	51	36		
July 54	53	53	53	52	52	53	38		
Oct. 52	51	51	51	50	50	51	36		
Barley—									
May 84	83	84	82	79	80	84	60		
July 86	84	85	83	80	81	85	57		
Oct. 76	75	75	75	73	74	75	51		
Flax—									
May 251	249	248	248	237	240	248	202		
July 252	251	249	249	238	241	248	202		
Oct. 229	229	230	229	220	222	230	199		
Rye—									
May 128	125	130	127	123	124	123	65		
July 126	123	127	125	122	123	122	67		
Oct. 105	103	107	106	101	102	102	67		

CASH WHEAT									
Mar. 23 to Mar. 28, inclusive.									
Mar.	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N ..	172	168	170	168	160	161	170	96	
2 N ..	167	162	165	162	155	156	164	93	
3 N ..	162	158	160	158	150	151	160	88	
4 .....	155	150	152	149	142	142	152	84	
5 .....	140	134	136	133	126	127	140	78	
6 .....	130	124	126	123	116	117	130	74	
Feed ..	109	103	105	102	95	96	109	70	

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**  
 Liverpool market closed March 27 as follows: May, 1½d lower at 12s 7½d; July, 1½d lower at 12s 5½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.76½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: May \$1.80½; July \$1.78.

## Says She Suffered for Seven Years

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Relieved Her of Her Troubles

Mrs. Nellie Bagan Found No Relief in Her Hospital Treatment, But Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought Speedy Relief.

Gilbert Plains, Man., April 1.—(Special)—“I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills at different times and must say that they are the best for those who suffer from kidney trouble. I had a lot of trouble for seven years, and I was in hospital for quite a while, but it did not do me much good. I feel quite different now since I have been taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would advise every man and woman who has a trouble from head to knee to try them.” This statement comes from Mrs. N. Bagan, a well-known resident here.

Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic and family medicine are without an equal. When you feel tired and run down the chances are ten to one that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged or out of order, the circulation becomes sluggish, the impurities are not strained out of the blood and the result is weariness and lack of energy all over the body. Give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial and see for yourself.

## FANCY GRAIN

We carry complete stock selected double re-cleaned Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Buckwheat at our terminal elevator, Winnipeg. Samples and prices on request.

**WILEY, LOW & CO. LTD.**  
 336 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

## Ship Your Grain

to

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD**

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,  
 Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,  
 Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

# THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., March 27, 1925.  
**WHEAT**—Markets have displayed an easier tendency throughout the week with export sales from Canadian and U. S. markets very light. From time to time selling pressure has brought prices down sharply, and there has been little reaction after the breaks. The large amount of wheat on passage, some of which undoubtedly is unsold, has given the importer quite an advantage and advices from Europe today are to the effect that buyers in those countries are in no urgent need, having contracted for supplies for some time ahead. All this is very bearish and resulted in a bad break today when May wheat closed at \$1.60½. On the constructive side of the market there is still the argument of limited supplies of old crop wheat, with not any too good crop prospects in India and some damage reports constantly coming from the winter wheat belt of the U. S. Cash demand has been very poor with trade comparatively light. Low grades especially have been very weak and spreads have widened somewhat. It is felt that a resumption of export demand would result in a sharp upturn affecting both cash wheat and futures, but at the time of writing there is no sign of any such business.

**OATS**—Trade in oats has been fairly large with exporters buyers of futures against sales of oats made overseas. Stocks of oats are large and this business was necessary to stop the decline in this grain. Buyers get their supplies quite easily and will likely have no difficulty in getting all the contract grade oats delivered to them early in May.

**BARLEY**—Export houses with eastern connections have been steady resellers of barley on this market. They are apparently taking losses. There is little demand just now and the market sags under light offerings. While barley is as cheap as it has been on this crop and offerings are 1 per cent. of what they were when the movement was at the peak, the market acts weak.

**FLAX**—Decided reductions in values in Argentina and U. S. responsible for decline here. Some speculative flax being sold and absorbed by crushers' agents as the market declines. No urgent demand and buyers inclined to hold off.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 23 to March 28, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Mar. 23.....	50½	47½	47½	45½	41½	83½	77½	73½	70½	248½	244	235
24.....	49½	46½	46½	44½	40½	81½	75½	71½	67½	247½	242½	233
25.....	50½	47½	47½	45½	41½	82½	77½	73½	70½	247½	242½	233
26.....	50½	46½	46½	44½	40½	81½	75½	71½	67½	246½	241½	232
27.....	40½	45½	45½	43½	39½	78½	72½	68½	64½	236½	231½	221½
28.....	49½	46½	46½	44½	39½	78½	71½	69½	64½	238½	233½	224
Week Ago.....	50½	46½	46½	44½	40½	83½	77½	73½	70½	246½	241½	232½
Year Ago.....	35½	32½	32½	31½	29½	60½	54½	51½	50½	202½	179½	177½

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.87½; No. 1 northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.58½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.84½; No. 2 northern, \$1.51½ to \$1.56½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.48½ to \$1.81½; No. 3 northern, \$1.47½ to \$1.53½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53½ to \$1.79½; Montana No. 1 hard, \$1.52½ to \$1.64½. Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.52½ to \$1.57½; No. 1 hard, \$1.51½ to \$1.55½. Durum wheat—Fancy No. 1 amber, \$1.81½ to \$1.98½; fancy No. 2 amber, \$1.79½ to \$1.97½; No. 1 amber, \$1.56½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 durum, \$1.49½ to \$1.59½.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending March 27, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,642; hogs, 8,251; sheep, 25. Last week: Cattle, 3,876; hogs, 8,771; sheep, 55.

Heavier cattle receipts during the past week on top of a market that was already slow and draggy has not improved conditions any. We do not look for much change in the present market for the next week or ten days, after which date we shall be very much surprised if there is not a very marked improvement. Prime export steers, also prime butcher steers will bring from \$6.50 to \$7.25 with a few fancy ones a shade higher. Prime butcher heifers from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Prime cows, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Baby heaves on the fancy order from \$7.00 to \$8.00. The demand for good stocker and feeder steers also breeding heifers continues very keen. They must, however, be of the right quality, otherwise they are not wanted at all. Choice light-weight veal calves have a top of around \$9.00 with the medium to good kinds from \$5.50 to \$7.00. Plain calves, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

The hog market shows a decline of 50c over last week, thick smooths at time of

writing selling at \$12.50, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. Shop hogs are being cut anywhere from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. under thick smooth price, depending on quality and weight. Both No. 1 and No. 2 sows at the present time are selling at a flat rate of \$10.50. Our shippers are cautioned to watch quotations in this section of the market as there is liable to be changes in cuts from time to time.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs to really constitute a market. Choice lambs continue to bring up to \$13, butcher sheep from \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The Dominion government representative has notified us that commencing April 1, 1925, the ear-lot policy is being abandoned. This means that after this date free freight on breeding stock from central stock yards to country points, together with purchasers' personal expenses, coming to the market to make their purchases will be discontinued. The railway company's half rate on stocker and feeder steers going back to country points will, however, apply on breeding heifers.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.50 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers.....	6.00 to 7.00
Good to choice steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Good stocker steers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium stockers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers.....	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows.....	4.25 to 5.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves.....	9.00 to 9.50
Choice heavy calves.....	6.00 to 7.00
Common calves.....	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 4.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Practically no change has taken place on this market during the past week. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 34c, firsts 32c, seconds 28c, these are jobbing, extras 40c to 42c, firsts 35c to 40c, seconds 30c to 35c. Imports of United States eggs last week were heavier on this market than on any other market in Canada, amounted to 894 cases as compared with 1,483 cases the previous week. Poultry: No business reported.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Dealers in this province are paying delivered, extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c. Local receipts are reported to be increasing daily and imports falling off. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 50c, firsts 43c to 45c, seconds 35c. Poultry: None moving.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Very little change in market conditions reported at this point. Dealers quoting delivered, extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 23c. Receipts are still light though the demand is increasing. Poultry: Some business is being done in frozen poultry though fresh stock is on the market.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is weakening under heavier receipts. For this week's shipments dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 27c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c. In a jobbing way these are moving, extras 32c to 38c, firsts 30c to 35c.



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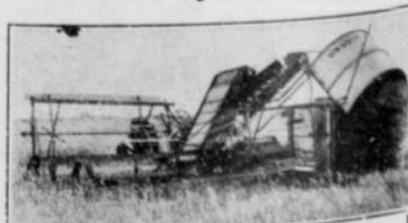
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 WINNIPEG, MAN.



## The Blind Man's Eyes

Continued from Page 26

of Eaton. Like the Englishman with the same sort of ticket from Asia, Eaton had no reservation in the sleepers; he appeared, however, to have some preference as to where he slept.

"Give me a Three, if you have one," he requested of the Pullman conductor. His voice, Connery noted, was well modulated, rather deep, distinctly pleasant. At sound of it, Dorne, who with his daughter's help was settling himself in his section, turned and looked that way and said something in a low tone to the girl. Harriet Dorne also looked, and with her eyes on Eaton, Connery saw her reply inaudibly, rapidly and at some length.

"I can give you Three in Car Three, opposite the gentleman I just assigned," the Pullman conductor offered.

"That'll do very well," Eaton answered in the same pleasant voice.

As the porter now took his bags, Eaton followed him out of the car. Connery looked around the sleeper; then, having allowed a moment to pass so that he would not too obviously seem to be following Eaton, he went after them into the next car. He expected, rather, that Eaton would at once identify himself to him as the passenger to whom President Jarvis' short note had referred. Eaton, however, paid no attention to him, but was busy taking off his coat and settling himself in his section as Connery passed.

The conductor, willing that Eaton should choose his own time for identifying himself, passed slowly on, looking over the passengers as he went. The cars were far from full.

Besides Eaton, Connery saw but half-a-dozen people in this car: the Englishman in Section Four; two young girls of about nineteen and twenty and their parents—uninquisitive-looking, unobtrusive, middle-aged people who possessed the drawing-room; and an alert, red-haired, professional-looking man of forty whose baggage was marked "D. S.—Chicago." Connery had had nothing to do with putting Eaton in this car, but his survey of it gave him satisfaction; if President Jarvis enquired, he could be told that Eaton had not been put near to undesirable neighbors. The next car forward, perhaps, would have been even better; for Connery saw, as he entered it, that but one of its sections was occupied. The next, the last Pullman, was quite well filled; beyond this was the diner. Connery stood a few moments in conversation with the dining-car conductor; then he retraced his way through the train. He again passed Eaton, slowing so that the young man could speak to him if he wished, and even halting an instant to exchange a word with the Englishman; but Eaton allowed him to pass on without speaking to him. Connery's step quickened as he entered the next car on his way back to the smoking compartment of the observation car, where he expected to compare sheets with the Pullman conductor before taking up the tickets. As he entered this car, however, Avery stopped him.

"Mr. Dorne would like to speak to you," Avery said. The tone was very like a command.

Connery stopped beside the section where the man with the spectacles sat with his daughter. Dorne looked up at him.

"You are the train conductor?" he asked, seeming either unsatisfied of this by Connery's presence or merely desirous of a formal answer.

"Yes, sir," Connery replied.

Dorne fumbled in his inner pocket and brought out a card case, which he opened, and produced a card. Connery, glancing at the card while the other still held it, saw that it was President Jarvis' visiting card, with the president's name in engraved block letters, across its top was written briefly in Jarvis' familiar hand, "This is the passenger"; and below, it was signed with the same scrawl of initials which had been on the note Connery had received that morning—"H. R. J."

Connery's hand shook as, while trying to recover himself, he took the card

and looked at it more closely, and he felt within him the sinking sensation which follows an escape from danger. He saw that his too ready and too assured assumption that Eaton was the man to whom Jarvis' note had referred, had almost led him into the sort of mistake which is unpardonable in a "trusted" man; he had come within an ace, he realized, of speaking to Eaton and so betraying the presence on the train of a traveller whose journey his superiors were trying to keep secret.

"You need, of course, hold the train no longer," Dorne said to Connery.

"Yes, sir; I received word from Mr. Jarvis about you, Mr. Dorne. I shall follow his instructions fully." Connery recalled the discussion about the drawing-room which had been given to Dorne's daughter. "I shall see that the Pullman conductor moves some one in one of the other cars to have a compartment for you, sir."

"I prefer a place in the open car," Dorne replied. "I am well situated here. Do not disturb any one."

As he went forward again after the train was under way, Connery tried to recollect how it was that he had been led into such a mistake, and defending himself, he laid it all to old Sammy. But old Sammy was not often mistaken in his identifications. If Eaton was not the person for whom the train was held, might he be some one else of importance? Now as he studied Eaton, he could not imagine what had made him accept this passenger as a person of great position. It was only when he passed Eaton a third time, half-an-hour later, when the train had long left Seattle, that the half-shaped hazards and guesses about the passenger suddenly sprang into form. Connery stood and stared back. Eaton did not look like any one whom he remembered having seen; but he fitted perfectly some one whose description had been standing for ten days in every morning and evening edition of the Seattle papers. Yes, allowing for a change of clothes and a different way of brushing his hair, Eaton was exactly the man whom Warden had expected at his house and who had come there and waited while Warden, away in his car, was killed.

Connery was walking back through the train, absent-minded in trying to decide whether he could be at all sure of this from the mere printed description, and trying to decide what he should do if he felt sure, when Mr. Dorne stopped him.

"Conductor, do you happen to know," he questioned, "who the young man is who took Section Three in the car forward?"

Connery gasped; but the question put to him the impossibility of his being sure of any recognition from the description. "He gave his name on his ticket as Philip D. Eaton, sir," Connery replied.

"Is that all you know about him?"

"Yes, sir."

"If you find out anything about him, let me know," Dorne bade.

"Yes, sir." Connery moved away and soon went back to look again at Eaton. Had Mr. Dorne also seen the likeness of Eaton in the published descriptions of the man whom Warden had said was most outrageously wronged? the man for whom Warden had been willing to risk his life, who afterwards had not dared to come forward to aid the police with anything he might know? Connery determined to let nothing interfere with his learning more of Eaton; Dorne's request only gave him added responsibility.

Dorne, however, was not depending upon Connery alone for further information. As soon as the conductor had gone, he turned back to his daughter and Avery upon the seat opposite.

"Avery," he said in a tone of direction, "I wish you to get in conversation with this Philip Eaton. It will probably be useful if you let Harriet talk with him, too. She would get impressions helpful to me which you can't."

The girl started with surprise but recovered at once. "Yes, father," she said.

"What, sir?" Avery ventured to protest.

(To be continued next week.)



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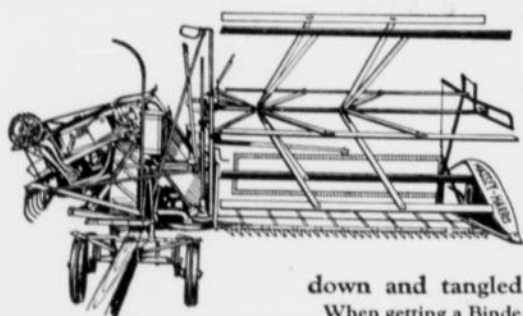
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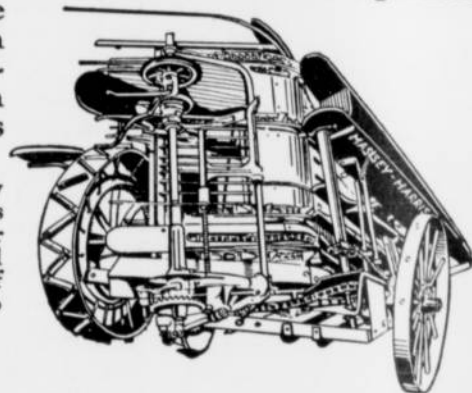
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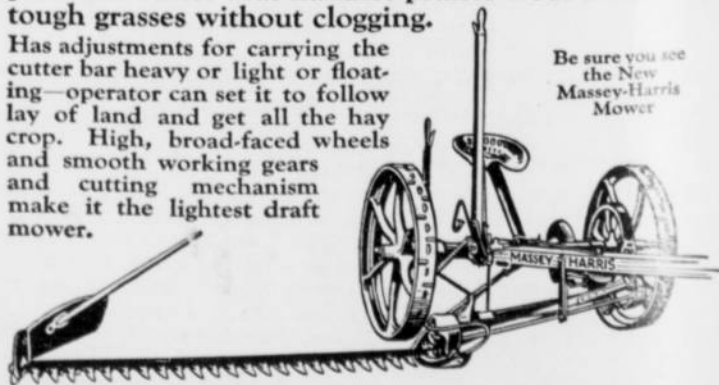
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